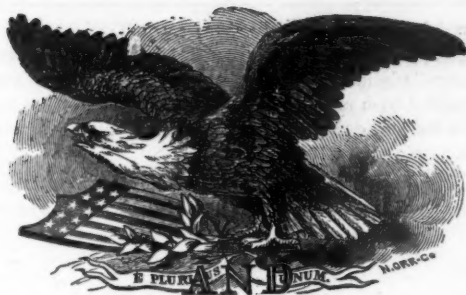


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
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FORT DONELSON.

POSSIBLY the recent celebration at Cooper Institute, New York, of the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson, was neither expedient nor in good taste. It occurred at a juncture when the hero of Fort Donelson had, despite himself, been drawn into one of the most bitter personal and political controversies of the day; it was conducted mainly by gentlemen more or less involved in the fierce politics of the time; and it wore on its face the look of being less an honor to General GRANT than a means of political or electioneering influence. But it was hardly just to seize this opportunity, as some of the daily papers of that city did, to depreciate the value of the services which General GRANT rendered the country on the occasion referred to. Especially, it was unjust to distort the facts and figures which are a part of enduring history.

One paper, for example, took the ground that the capture of Fort Donelson was not, after all, a very creditable affair, and that its conqueror did not deserve the laurels wherewith his grateful countrymen crowned him. To support this hypothesis, it picked out passages from GREELEY's "American Conflict"—a work which expressly, and in the strongest language, disclaims being a military history of the war, and whose account of Fort Donelson, as far as professional criticism is concerned, cannot, of course, be taken as authority. Taking this work (an exceedingly good one in its legitimate sphere) as its authority, the article in question discarded from citation all the official reports, Confederate and Union, and all the elaborate military narrations of the siege which have been written since, and with greater care, deliberation, and access to information than Mr. GREELEY could possibly command. Even his account, however, taken altogether, conveys no such impression as those carefully-culled passages suggest.

We are told, in the first place, that the capture of Fort Donelson "was (like all of General GRANT's successes) achieved by the sheer force of vastly preponderating numbers;" and, again, that "General GRANT's great achievement consisted in the capture of eight thousand of such worn-out, unresisting soldiers, with an army of forty thousand." These assertions are supported by figures from Mr. GREELEY's history.

Now, here are the facts. General SYDNEY JOHNSTON, who had charge of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi Valley, regarded Nashville as the point for which both the Union columns—that under BUELL, and that under GRANT—were aiming. His headquarters were at Bowling Green, and he had under his command something over 35,000 men, including the garrison of Columbus. General BEAUREGARD assured the writer of this article that on visiting the camp of General JOHNSTON he proposed that the whole available force of nigh

upon 35,000 men should be concentrated at Bowling Green to crush BUELL before GRANT should move. That excellent plan was adopted; but before it could be put into execution, GRANT and FOOTE were rapidly advancing by land and sea, and Fort Henry fell. Then JOHNSTON threw forward every spare man to dispute GRANT's progress. His own words were, "I resolved to defend Nashville at Donelson." He kept but 14,000 men in front of BUELL, and sent the commands of PILLOW, FLOYD, and BUCKNER to Fort Donelson, which increased that garrison to at least 16,000 men. Colonel BADEAU estimates the strength of the garrison, with some plausibility, at 21,000. This is the ground of his estimate—rations at Cairo were issued at 14,623; there escaped with FLOYD, according to the official report of General BUCKNER, confirmed by that of General PILLOW, fully 3,000 men; FORREST says that he carried his own cavalry, 800 strong, and 200 other men, away with him; PILLOW reckons the Confederate losses during the siege at 2,000, and BADEAU at 2,500. Add these together, and the result is 21,000.

It is certain that the garrison at the commencement of the siege numbered more than 16,000; it is probable that it numbered between 18,000 and 20,000—we count a less loss than Colonel BADEAU in killed and wounded, and include some of the latter in the captured. But here we have the total, accurate to all intents and purposes, and included between 16,000 and 20,000. It is in face of these figures that the paper comes in with its apocryphal yarn of the Rebel force. "The number of prisoners received in surrender by General GRANT at Fort Donelson, aside from the wounded, was only eight thousand, as estimated by Mr. GREELEY (although reported by General GRANT at double that number); and GRANT's own force at the time was something like forty thousand." It is perfectly true that General GRANT did not report the prisoners according to Mr. GREELEY's estimates, but he reported them at his own—namely, between 12,000 and 15,000, which were, perhaps, accurate, as he was on the spot, and Mr. GREELEY was not. That rations for 14,623 prisoners captured at Donelson were issued at Cairo is tolerably conclusive. Or, to get at the result another way, if from the force of 34,000 or 35,000, which, according to General BEAUREGARD, as already stated, General JOHNSTON had under his command, the 12,000 at Bowling Green and the river garrison at Columbus and elsewhere be subtracted, we shall still have from 16,000 to 18,000 at Donelson, by this entirely independent calculation. Deduct the 4,000 who escaped, and we have from 12,000 to 14,000 left for capture on the surrender, including the wounded.

Now, let us turn to the "overwhelming" Union forces. When General GRANT began the siege of Donelson, he did so with an army but 15,000 strong—2,500 men being left at Fort Henry. Donelson at that time was regarded, and justly, as one of the strongest Confederate works in the country; and it was defended by more men than GRANT had under his command. It is in face of this fact that the ungenerous fling of "overwhelming" numbers is made. To have accused GRANT of rashness in beginning the siege with so small a force, would have been a more tenable position; but even this could not be maintained, as GRANT was counting on reinforcements, if necessary. It was because he did not wait, but went ahead with vigor, that

the enemy was astounded. Colonel BADEAU notes the remarkable fact that there were but three professional soldiers in the entire command—C. F. SMITH, GRANT, and young MCPHERSON.

On the last day but one of the siege, GRANT had 22,000 men with him, and on the last day 27,000. At the hour of surrender he certainly did not have 30,000 men. And yet we find the same paper which has reduced the Confederate force to 8,000, coolly increasing the Union force to 40,000! That this last number eventually came to GRANT, is true; but the garrison had then already "unconditionally surrendered."

To still further depreciate the achievement of General GRANT, the same theorist finds it necessary to rob our Union soldiers of their laurels and to ignore their hardships. It says that "the capture was due to mere numbers," and that "the Rebels at last succumbed to physical exhaustion, and not to the strategy of General GRANT." For this purpose it quotes some of Mr. GREELEY's words about the garrison being "so outworn as to fall asleep standing in line of battle when actually under fire"—words which this early historian had picked wonderingly out of an enormous quantity of such excusatory assertions in POLLARD, his chief authority. The snow and sleet, the want of blankets and rations, the toil and the excitement, had distressed the Union troops, too, but no mention is made of this.

Finally, we are told that whatever credit there was in the capture of Fort Donelson was due to General C. F. SMITH. We believe that a large part of the subordinate credit was due to that admirable, and at that time almost incomparable, soldier, who was thoroughly fitted to command the army which GRANT proved that he also was fitted to command. But the simple fact is that General GRANT did command; and General SMITH, as generous as he was gallant and accomplished, to the praises lavished upon him for his gallant and decisive fight before the fort, always was willing to remind his admirers that he "acted under orders." Had the enterprise failed, the disgrace would have fallen not upon General SMITH nor upon General HALLECK, but upon General GRANT—to whom, therefore, with all praise to others, should be the first laurels. General GRANT has victories enough in his record to spare this one without difficulty, and others, too, and still stand ahead in number and magnitude of triumphs of other commanders; but it is the spirit which would rob him of his laurels, under pretence of rendering justice, that we condemn.

We may add that the assertion that "General GRANT's popularity has nothing to rest upon but his military achievements" is palpably a partisan mis-statement. His popularity in some quarters, and his unpopularity in others, rest mainly upon his character as a man—a character developed and made known, it is true, by his marvellous series of victories in the war, but fully sustained and illustrated by his conduct since the war ended. It was only the other day that those who attack the General now, were praising him at the top of their compass. It is the probability of his being the next President that finds him opponents and carpers among those who were lately his eulogists. But, however this may be, it is unfair and ungenerous to visit what are thought to be his political sins upon his great military record.

THE ARMY.

FIRST Lieutenant Louis H. Fine, Third U. S. Artillery, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The specification to this charge avers that the accused absented himself without authority from evening dress parade, "and did get so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to properly perform any military duty, and did, while in this case, appear before the officers and enlisted men of the garrison." The court found the accused of the specification "guilty," except the words, "and did get so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to properly perform any military duty, and did, while in this state, appear before the officers and enlisted men of the garrison," of the charge "not guilty," but "guilty" of "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced him "to be reprimanded in general orders from department headquarters, and to be confined to the limits of the garrison for one month."

Brevet Major-General Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Louis H. Fine, Third U. S. Artillery, are confirmed, and the sentence will be executed, that portion of it relating to confinement to the garrison, by the commanding officer Fort McPherson.

This being the second time Lieutenant Fine has been tried for drunkenness within the last thirteen months, escaping cashiering once by the clemency of the President, there would seem to be but little prospect of any good resulting from a reprimand by the department commander. It is, therefore, limited to a recitation of the above facts, and a caution to Lieutenant Fine that he can expect no consideration if again convicted of this offense.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock has issued the following order, establishing military posts in Texas:

For the more complete and efficient protection of the Northwestern frontier of Texas, the following military posts are hereby directed to be established, the location of the same having been carefully selected, and recommended, by a board of experienced officers:

First, A post situated in the fork of the Main and North Concho rivers, in latitude approximating 32 deg. 24 min. North, and longitude 24 deg. 23 min. West from Washington, for six companies of Cavalry, and two companies of Infantry.

This post will be named Fort Concho—subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Second, A post on the clear fork of the Brazos river, at a point called Maxwell's Rancho, in the Northwest corner of Shackelford county, for four companies of Cavalry, and two companies of Infantry.

This post to be named Fort Griffin, in honor of the late Brevet Major-General Griffin, who recently died while in command of this Military District, and in commemoration of his service during the late war, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Third, A post adjoining the town of Jacksboro', Jack county, for six companies of Cavalry, and two companies of Infantry.

This post to be named Fort Richardson, in honor of the late Major-General Israel B. Richardson, who died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fourth, A post on Red river, near the mouth of the Little Wichita, in Montague or Clay county, the exact position to be determined by General Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, after a careful examination and report, either by an experienced officer, or by a board of officers to be detailed by him; for four companies of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry; this post to be named Fort Burnham; in honor of Brigadier-General Hiram Burnham, who was killed at the assault on Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1864, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the foregoing posts, the main line of defense for the Western and Northwestern frontier of Texas will be as follows, viz.: Commencing at Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande, passing through Fort Clark, Fort Terrett, Fort McKavett, Fort Concho (Forts Chadbourne and Phantom Hill, picket posts), Fort Griffin (Fort Belknap, picket), Fort Richardson and Fort Burnham.

The work on the new line will be pushed forward until their completion, as rapidly and constantly as possible, by the quartermaster's department, aided in every way in which it can be made available by the labor of the troops, regard being had in this respect to the requirements of General Orders No. 96, adjutant-general's office, of 1867.

The recommendation of the board of officers, appointed in Special Orders No 186, of 1867, from Headquarters District of Texas, in respect to the system to be adopted for the employment of troops and method of supply on this line, is approved, and will be carried out, as far as practicable, by the commanding officer, District of Texas.

The posts on the line will be connected with each other, and with San Antonio, by telegraph, if approved by the War Department.

All posts outside of this line, which may be rendered unnecessary by the establishment of the line, and by changes in post roads and lines of supplies, consequent thereon, will be abandoned by others from these headquarters, when those changes are completed.

BREVE Colonel Robert M. West, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been tried by a General Court-martial

which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Colonel West was sentenced "to be suspended from rank and pay proper of four months, and to be confined during that period to the limits of the camp or post occupied by his company."

Brevet Major-General Smith, commanding the Department of the Missouri, makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings in the case of Brevet Colonel R. M. West, captain Seventh Cavalry, are confirmed, except so much as relates to the third charge (breach of arrest). The action of the court in admitting the plea of the accused, in bar of trial, on that charge, is disapproved.

The court has virtually decided that an officer cannot break his arrest unless he is in close confinement, and that an officer in arrest, whose limits are extended, commits no offense when he deliberately and wilfully goes beyond the limits assigned him by his commanding officer. The department commander cannot sanction a decision so clearly in violation of the spirit of military law and the custom of service, and subversive of military discipline. The findings are approved. The sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank and pay proper for two months, and to confinement during that period to the limits of the camp or post occupied by his company. He will be released from arrest.

GENERAL Court-martial Orders No. 104, from the War Department, contains the proceedings of a General Court-martial which convened at Vicksburg, Miss., in the case of Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry. The following is the charge and specification in the case:

CHARGE.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

SPECIFICATION.—In this: that he, Brevet Major-General A. V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, having had a letter written to him from Headquarters Fourth Military District, to the following effect:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
VICKSBURG, MISS., August 27, 1867. }
Brevet Major-General A. V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry: }

GENERAL: The condition of affairs requires for a time an officer of experience at Columbus, Mississippi. The general commanding directs you to proceed and take command at that post. The general further directs me to say, that as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit, you will be relieved and your leave of absence will be granted.

I am, general, very respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) HUGH G. BROWN,
First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth Infantry, A. D. C.

did fail to send his reply through the proper channels, but in a letter addressed to the brevet major-general commanding did use the following disrespectful and insubordinate language:

"I cannot see anything in your letter except a design to put me off and to procrastinate. I never ask an indulgence except when I feel satisfied it can be granted without injury to the service and without imposing upon any one, and while I am liable to error, I am also open to conviction in this respect, but the exercise of the arbitrary right to refuse or put off does not convince." thereby attributing (in the first extract) motives to his commanding officer other than that of the good of the service, expressing dissatisfaction to his commanding officer with his orders, and intimating that he expected his (Brevet Major-General Kautz's) convictions to be consulted before he should be refused a leave of absence. This at or near Grenada, State of Mississippi, on or about the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

To which charge and specification the accused, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, pleaded "not guilty." The court found the accused of the specification "guilty, except the words 'did fail to send his reply through the proper channel, but' and the words 'and insubordinate,' and the words 'and intimating that he expected his (Brevet Major-General Kautz's) convictions to be consulted before he should be refused a leave of absence;'" of so much of the specification as is contained in those words, "not guilty." Of the charge, "guilty." And sentenced him "to be reprimanded in General Orders."

General Grant makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case of Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, are approved, but the sentence is remitted for the following reasons:

First, That the accused was justified in assuming a right to reply, unofficially and through other than the regular channels, to a communication entitled by General Ord himself a private letter.

Second, That while the extracts quoted in the specification, when taken by themselves and apart from their just connection, seem to lack somewhat of the strict courtesy due from General Kautz to his commanding officer, yet the general tenor of the whole letter is so far otherwise as to convince the reviewing authority that General Kautz was not consciously guilty of the disrespectful alleged, and

Third, That not only his eminent services and acknowledged value as an officer, but his habitual and well-known observance of the rules of official propriety, entitle him to a favorable consideration of his purposes as manifested in his acts.

Brevet Major-General Kautz will resume his sword and report for duty.

BREVE Major-General Gillem, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, on the 8th instant, issued the following order, announcing the death of Captain Conyngham:

The sad duty devolves upon the regimental commander of announcing to this command the death of Brevet Captain John F. Conyngham, first lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, who died at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 7th instant. Entering the service at the beginning of the late war, Captain Conyngham participated in the victories and hardships of the Western Army, from its organization to its muster out; particularly distinguishing himself at Donelson, Vicksburg, in the Atlanta Cam-

paign, and "The March to the Sea." As a soldier he was prompt and urbane; as a citizen a consistent Christian; as a friend warm hearted and sincere. He has gone from us, but his conduct during life, furnished an example worthy of emulation by all.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK.

UNDER the above title Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, New York, publish a series of letters descriptive of a Summer tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in 1866, made by Colonel James F. Melina, now chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, at the Headquarters of the Third Military District. The Colonel started from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in June 1866, and travelled by way of Forts Kearny, McPherson and Sedgwick, as far west as Denver City, thence south to Santa Fe and Albuquerque, and by way of Forts Union, Dodge, Larned, etc., to Fort Leavenworth again. The letters are written in an easy, pleasant style, and contain much valuable information regarding the part of the country passed through. They will prove particularly interesting to officers who have served in that section. At the outset of his journey, the Colonel met "Wild Bill," about whom so many strange stories are told. He speaks of him as follows:

WILD BILL—A RACE.

By the way, I forgot to tell you about our guide—the most striking object in camp. Six feet, lithe, active, sinewy, daring rider, dead shot with pistol and rifle, long locks, fine features and moustache, buckskin leggins, red shirt, broad-brim hat, two pistols in belt, rifle in hand—he is a picture. Has lived since he was eleven on the prairies; when a boy, rode Pony Express on the California route, and during the war was scout and spy. Is goes by the name of Wild Bill, and tells wonderful stories of his horsemanship, fighting, and hair-breadth escapes. We do not, however, feel under any obligation to believe them all.

Thirty miles south of Fort Kearny, the Colonel caught sight of the first real game he met, antelope, which they attempted to run down with a greyhound:

It was an exciting race. The greyhound gaining on the antelope, the horse doing his best; for it is a remarkable animal that can run with an antelope. Among the Navajoe Indians the highest praise that can be made of a horse is to say, "He can catch an antelope." But the Indian and Mexican horses are inferior to our blood stock in speed. Faster and faster went the antelope, and faster sprang the greyhound, until we lost sight of them. I have seen the Derby Day at Epsom Races—nine of the best horses in England running—but it was a tame affair to this. When the guide returned he told us that if the greyhound had been trained he could have caught the game. It did not know what to do, and would overtake the antelope and lie down, waiting for the hunter to come up.

The following account is given of the origin of the name of the Sioux Indians:

When the first French explorers went into the land of the Dakota, they came from the Ojibways or Chippewas, their traditional enemies. In their conversations among themselves, the Frenchmen avoided the use of the word Dakota, so that the suspicious savages might not know they were speaking of them. To designate them they availed themselves of the Chippewa expression *wadé-siou*, referring to the Dakota—"Nadé-siou," "our enemies." The last syllable changed to *Sioux* has remained in popular use, but is a mere nickname, and excessively disagreeable to the tribe to which it is applied.

In the course of his journey he met, from time to time, numbers of Mexicans on mules and burros (donkeys), whose manner of riding he thus describes:

A Mexican or Indian on horseback is readily distinguished at a distance by the ceaseless swinging of his legs. This swing is far from according with our ideas of fine horsemanship. For that matter, there is much really good riding that departs very widely from the rules of the *manège*, or riding-school, and is by no means tolerated at West Point or Saumur. Thus, for instance, it is thought quite the thing to ride with long stirrups, an exquisite rider scarcely touching stirrup with the tip of his long-soled boot. Now, the Cossacks, Bedouins and Camanches are thought, by judges, to be rather good horsemen, and, at any rate, spend the greater part of their life on horseback. All these people ride with short, and some with very short stirrups. The ratiocination (racy horsey-ness) of the matter is plain. They throw the lance, the lasso, or handle the sword, pistol, rifle, or bow seated in the saddle. For such an effort the muscular strength demanded of the arms and upper part of the body cannot be successfully put forth without the leverage, so to speak, of a firm foot pressure. Swing a man in the air by his waistband, and see how far he can send a projectile. With merely a seat in the saddle he is not much better off, and, needing the foothold, the Camanche, like a sensible savage, takes it.

We learn that the time-honored fandango no longer exists, having been superseded by the more fashionable *baile*. At Mora, New Mexico, the Colonel witnessed one of these dances:

On our arrival in the evening, a *baile* was immediately gotten up in our honor. They used to call these things fandangoes, but we are growing genteel, and now *baile* is the word. Being expected, we young fellows went, and were received in a large, rough-looking room, scarcely recovered from its astonishment at the hasty washing it had just received. I need scarcely say that the room was on the ground floor, where all is ground floor,

and cellars. Second floors and attics are unknown. Our "hall of dazzling white" had a few dim lights of oil and candle on the wall, and a

Timotheus on high,

with two or three assistants on a table at the upper end. The ladies fair, meekly sitting on benches and chairs along one side of the room, occasionally refreshing themselves with a cigarito, then and there fashioned and shaped and filled by their fair hands; men with hats on or hats off, smoking or not smoking, as best suited them; the women all well and modestly dressed, and of perfect propriety in demeanor and behavior—the Spanish or Mexican costume evidently yielding to Americanization, a preference for reds, yellows, and the strong shades evidently prevailing—the tints they were called upon to adorn being chocolatewards in their tendency.

The gentleman's invitation to the dance (which were quadrilles and Spanish waltz, neither galop nor polka), no introduction needed—being the merest intimation, as going up, and, without parley, leading off the damsel, or, possibly, standing in the middle of the floor, and beckoning her to come to him. After each dance, lady led out by cavalier to what is equivalent to a bar, for refreshments. This part of the festivity, strictly *obligato*.

To do the fair one justice, she is usually moderate, *cino* or *dulces* being her stereotyped answer to "What will the Senorita have?"

Dulces is generally a stick or two of candy, which is carefully bestowed in the handkerchief for future consumption.

For though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

Pigeon's Ranch is familiar to our readers as the scene of the fight between General Slough and a detachment of Texan rebels, in 1862, and was reached on the 19th of July:

Pigeon is the nickname given to a Frenchman named Vallé, who formerly owned it. From this point the road leads into Apache Cañon, a remarkable gorge, some ten miles in length, with hills on either side from one to two thousand feet in height. The Cañon is remarkable as the scene of two battles, one of which was fought, and the other was not fought. It is rather a nice place for fighting, as there is no point of its width out of cannon-shot, and you are, almost anywhere, within point-blank gunshot fire. The action that was not fought, was when Armijo, with 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery, took position there in August, 1846, to check the advance of Kearny's small army, and "hurl back the foul invader." The position taken up by Armijo could have been made impregnable with four hundred men. But Armijo did not choose to stay, and instead of point-blank artillery, Kearny received a letter from Armijo's lieutenant-governor, informing him that Governor Armijo had travelled, and that he (Vigil) would be most happy to extend to him the courtesies of Santa Fé. The battle that did come off was that of Pigeon's Ranch, or the Glorieta (March 2, 1862), between the Texas Rebels, sixteen hundred strong, commanded by Sibley, and our forces, consisting of two companies of the First Colorado regiment, and a few Regulars, under command of Brigadier-General Slough, formerly of Cincinnati, and now chief justice of this territory. The fight lasted nearly all day, and was settled by a detachment of our men who scaled the mountains, got around to the Rebel rear, and destroyed all their wagons, ammunition, and stores of every description. This detachment was commanded, virtually, although not nominally, by Major Lewis, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. I never heard that he was either brevetted or promoted for his gallant and efficient conduct. Served him right for not being on duty in some comfortable, quiet place. If he could have had a nicely-cushioned, patent revolving arm-chair to sit in during the war, he might have been a brigadier-general at least.

At Santa Fé the New Mexican cart, plough and yoke attracted the Colonel's attention. The plough, he says, carries you back to Biblical simplicity, while the cart is made of brittle cotton wood, in a fashion that shows a general absence of tools in its construction:

The Mexican yoke consists of a straight piece of timber placed directly on the heads of the oxen behind the horns, to which it is fastened with strings of raw hide. The piece of wood is fastened in the same manner around its centre, the end of the thong attaching it going to the tongue of the cart, or, if there is more than one yoke, to the cattle behind. The cattle thus push, not pull, heavy loads with their heads. In the good old times, and it is still done in many places, the cattle were driven thus: a man or boy went ahead of them with as much vocal inducement as he could throw into an unremitting stream of cries and whoops; two more followed, flanking the cattle with more vehement language and pointed persuasion in the shape of sharp sticks; and thus, with a cart like an ark, drawn by two or four oxen, driven by three or four men or boys, they might, possibly, effect in four hours what a small American dirt cart would do better in twenty minutes. Some improvement, however, has been effected, for one of the first things you notice is the "gee-haw" of the Mexicans, who speak not a word of English, but drive their oxen as an American does. They sometimes add words of vehement profanity, which they take, I imagine, to be the necessary complement of "gee-haw." Most of them have become quite expert thus, in the employment of American trains crossing the plains, and the science of ox-driving is becoming diffused.

The above extracts will give our readers an idea of the manner in which the book is written, and of the topics of which it treats.

BREVET Major Andrew Sheridan, captain Third U. S. Infantry, has been tried by a General Court-martial, and being found guilty of "absence without leave," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," has been sentenced "to be suspended from rank and pay proper for the period of eleven months."

"REGULAR" AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.

DEAR CHARLIE: Perhaps it has never occurred to you, who have always lived within the limits of civilization, that one of the principal drawbacks to an army life is the want of good preaching. Now, without intending to disparage, in the slightest degree, those of the army chaplains who really know how to do the Lord's work—and I know such a man, full of learned lore, whom I am proud to call friend—it is an indisputable fact that a large proportion of them do not "draw crowded houses." Many posts are without even a poor chaplain, and many more are in the neighborhood of small villages blessed with the worst sort of preachers. When stationed at such posts, often and often have I sat wearily through a dreary discourse, full of platitudes, with my thoughts far away among the scenes of my boyhood, while memory pictured the crowded village church, with its gifted and earnest preacher thrilling his hearers with the inspiration he caught from the text for the day. I said that I have done this often. We all used to go to church mostly, I think, for the sake of example to the men; but it was a hard task sometimes, and a sight with a touch of mournfulness in it, to see half a dozen educated gentlemen listening, with an expression in which a grim determination to do their duty struggled with an unconquerable indifference, to the threadbare story told, as if the speaker were trying to make out a case and did not believe in more than the half of it himself.

It is true that the "waters of life" are a necessity to a thirsty soul, but the draught may be proffered in a vessel so uninviting, and in a manner so repellent, that, being still human, the soul turns loathingly away unsatisfied. It may be true that in this material age many men are practical deists, if not atheists, but there are also many intellectual, reading men who, if they be not converted by a good sermon, derive from it at least this benefit, that, with purer thoughts than those they had when they entered the church, they go forth into the world again stirred by burning truths and eloquent words into renewed energy and loftier aspirations for good. Now, in each of the hearts of those men there is a soft spot somewhere, around which cling the memories of a Sunday school, a mother's knee, and the hopes whose source made that mother the ideal angel of the boy. Such a man, unbelieving if you will, but appreciative and disposed to meet good influences more than half way, sits down to listen, perhaps, to a fifth-rate preacher—and listening with a vague longing—not for mental excitement, but for a breath of the olden atmosphere in which his boy soul grew so healthily, he has scraped for his edification the dry bones of theology that are more destitute of muscle than are the shin-bone relics of St. Stephen. The beauties and the romance of the Scriptural story, the incomparable character and boundless love of *Him*, whose whole life was a poem, and whose death, an episode of matchless heroism, are all ignored. He hears no allusion made to the land whose soldiers fought like gods, and none to the seas, rivers, and plains, where the very air seems to pulsate with the voices of a departed people who once followed in the footsteps of God's favored Israel.

Army people are, whether you know it or not, wonderfully in earnest when they have a belief in anything. You can then imagine my disgust when on one occasion, after riding seven miles in the cold to hear a citizen preacher, I was obliged, by the force of circumstances, to sit for an hour listening to a saturnine fellow, in a white choker, opposing, with feigned indignation, an imaginary supposition of his own, to the effect that some people were ashamed to acknowledge a Christian belief. Just as if any man or woman, with a soul worth saving, would be any more ashamed to say, "I believe in Christ," if he or she did so believe, than a man would be to say that he believed in the cause of republican liberty—which, by-the-way, has always seemed to me to be identified with Christianity. That minister did not understand human nature, and I do not know that I care much to listen to any one who does not, or, at least, who has not attempted to study it.

Take a milksop, who never knew wrong, nor any great extreme of good; who has an indistinct idea that murder, robbery and arson are dreadful, perjury somewhat vulgar, though not unusual, and running off with the affections of another man's wife an oh-no-we-never-mention-it sort of a crime, and send him to college with the prospect of sometime becoming installed as the minister of a respectable parish. He leaves college with weak eyes, weaker characteristics, gold spectacles, and a "self-contained manner," on which he principally relies to win a position. In due time, by the aid of family influence, he becomes the "incumbence" of a respectable pulpit, holds forth to a respectable congregation, whom he never startles out of a respectable propriety, either by touching up the ridiculous side of sin, or exposing its secret, loathsome hiding-places in their respectable bosoms. In short, this good preacher, this good man, with all the man refined out of him, is so good as to be good for nothing. These kind of men, however, please a certain class of ladies, as was instanced by a lady friend of mine, who, having been very favorably impressed by the mellifluous accents of a popular divine, expressed herself as follows: "I do think, if there is an angel on earth, it is Mr. S—, when he is reading prayers."

The ailments of strong men require strong medicines. By this is not meant doses of the "never-dying worm" or unquenchable fire, about both of which men's faith now-a-days is a little shaky, but the bitter, humiliating truths that, like fire-balls, are flung by a master hand into the kindled hell of a man's own heart, lighting up its secret recesses, and searching all its tortuous labyrinths where lie man's latent and most selfish motives. The mild tones of the voice that rebukingly but gently murmured, "Suffer little children to come unto me," may harmonize with the mind of the trusting child, or soothe the troubles of a broken heart; but for a strong man, brimful of all life's earnest yearnings, and whose every muscle seems to cry out in passionate appealings against restraint, there is needed the nervous arm that drove the money-changers from the Temple; and need-

ed, too, is the indignant rebuke provoked by the Pharisees—who are, I believe, not all dead yet.

But all this is not telling you about Mr. Beecher, though it will readily suggest reasons for my liking him, when, in addition, I tell you that he is most essentially a live man. I had just returned from the frontier, when I first heard him, having, with a few short intervals, passed years in the most outlandish places, and after Lee's surrender, retracing, for the second time, my steps to Texas, to help Weitzel look after Kirby Smith and the guns that Slaughter turned over to the Mexicans. I felt that even a sight of a well-ordered congregation, though it required a deal of nerve to mingle with so many people, dressed in "store clothes," would do me good; in fact, I wanted stirring up, to make me settle down right, and I knew it; perhaps on the same principle as that on which I once based my advice to a *blase* friend of mine, to "try being good for a while, just to experience a new sensation." It did not take long to discover, that, if a man is known by his friends, the Plymouth Church congregation evidenced a high order of ability in its pastor. You, Charley, have never seen it, so I may as well tell you that it comprises more than a fair share of the intellect, genius and refinement of the sister cities, New York and Brooklyn. Nowhere else could you find a truer exemplification of Bulwer's saying, "that money is character," and it must be a superior man who can feel a confidence in himself when rising to address such an assemblage, that at the very first glance you recognize as composed of educated, active and enquiring people, and you feel that were society to be arranged into grades, they would, in all probability be found on top, and that not by accident. I have twice seen Spurgeon's flock, and though his church held many more, and the throng was quite as dense, the general appearance of the people composing it was far inferior to that of the Plymouth congregation as regards intelligence, refinement and fashion. I say fashion, because among the many good things that Mr. Beecher teaches, is the theory that there is something in religion that works outwardly, making Christians more agreeable and presentable than are outside heathens—and that as soon as a man gets a new heart, he will set hard to work to get a new coat, and then one for his friend; using, to his best ability, the talents that God gave him. And here, in this practical application of religion, lies the most attractive peculiarity of this renowned preacher. The Old Testament, with all its annals of domestic life, prophecies and traditions of man's then almost vague relation to the Divinity, is the seed; the New, is the tree, flowers and fruit, growing beside our pathway in this later life of a higher development. The incentives and rewards of the Christian, whatever else they may be, are immediate, and so too are the inconveniences and humiliations of the rebellious. Here is one who tells you how a man can be more manly, a woman more womanly, the lovely more lovely, the lowly more exalted, and a Heaven brought down to earth for earth's present needs. You may have heard all this before, but the hearing was like that of a sleeper, undisturbed by the broken murmurs of a dream; but now, the voice of a leader, whose bearing enlists your confidence, breaks on your awakened sense, calling his legions together to march against some fortress wrong. Perhaps the text and the temple are alike forgotten, as you hear assailed some individual or national vice. You listen to the descriptive details, see the hideous deformity exposed in the broad glare of a truth more fully and clearly expressed than you imagined could be, and then, as the feeble, conventional remonstrance rises to your lips and is quenched in the indignant storm of eloquence that beats pitilessly down, the atmosphere clears, and the garden of life, as it might be without that great blight, lies blooming in the Spring sun before you.

But, when the speaker, pointing out the relations that exist between popular sins and the national safety, and rising to a grander theme, speaks of our country and our country's future—that hope of the poor, the weak, and the good of all ranks—the great secret of his power over the people is revealed before you—his pure, intense, fearless and exalted patriotism!

One of the most noticeable traits in Mr. Beecher and his church, to which I would call your attention, is their thorough appreciation of the Army and its labors. We never had more reliable supporters, no more disinterested friends nor warmer admirers than are they. None ever bade us God-speed more sincerely, followed our course more closely, or welcomed us back more heartily. Nor can I better exhibit for the instruction of a loyal man like you—the temper of this people and their pastor than by closing my letter with the relation of an incident that took place in the church at the end of the war. I will tell you it not nearly as well as Brown Eyes told it to me, for she was there that day, while I, all oblivious of her or Plymouth Church, was on the banks of the James, hourly expecting the order to make the long-contemplated assault on the entrenchments immediately in front of Richmond.

It was Sunday morning, April 2, 1865. The anxiety of the community was intense. The crisis was at hand, and none knew, when the curtain lifted, whether Grant and Sheridan would be seen broken and falling back to enter upon another prolonged campaign, or spreading their victorious armies over the plains of Virginia, to gather in the final harvest of the war. The news of the night before had been dispiriting. Sheridan, whose name had been synonymous with success, was baffled and held at bay. A painful uncertainty—a lull in the war storm, all the more full of portent from its very stillness—lay upon the hearts of those good people assembled there for worship—and they dreaded and hoped they knew not what. The sermon, listened to with abstracted thoughts and saddened faces, was over, the last hymn given out, and the prelude began playing in the midst of the fluttering of leaves, as the people, disappointed that no news had been read from the pulpit, as was often the case during the war, listlessly sought out the hymn. Just then the door behind Mr. Beecher slid back and a hand was thrust in with a paper. He opened it, glanced his eyes over it,

then rose quickly and, with his back to the congregation, beckoned to the organist, who was above him, to stop. The curtain of the choir was drawn, and it was some few minutes before the organist could be made to understand that something was wanted. The people became excited, and every heart throbbed wildly or was chilled by suspense. The organ ceased suddenly, and Mr. Beecher, turning to the people, spoke at last, "While the congregation is finding the hymn 'America,' I will read this dispatch from Mr. Stanton." And then he read, in a silence in which even pulses seemed stilled, the few brief lines that, telling of the last great fight near Five Forks, ended with, "and Sheridan is carrying everything before him!" The pulses beat again, and the hearts throbbed, and veils dropped to hide weeping of the women, while the men, who, poor fellows! had no veils to hide their glistening tears, fairly broke out crying in the meeting. Then, with waving of handkerchiefs and joyous smiles, the singing began. That hymn was sung better than even the old Covenanters ever sang; and if there came a break now and then, it was when a sob faltered in from the fullness of the heart with "Sheridan is carrying all before him." But it ended at last in one long poem of praise:

Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

REGULAR.

ABSTRACT OF 'SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1868.

Tuesday, February 11th.

SPECIAL Orders No. 5, January 27, 1868, from Headquarters Sixth U. S. Infantry, transferring the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed:

Second Lieutenant Richard Rees to Company I; Second Lieutenant David L. Craft to Company H.

The members of the Ordnance Board convened in this city by orders of the Chief of Ordnance of December 17, 1867, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from January 4, 1868, while in this city and on such duty, provided they have not been furnished commutation therefor elsewhere.

So much of Special Orders No. 24, February 1, 1868, from Headquarters Seventh U. S. Cavalry, as transferred Second Lieutenant Oliver W. Longan from Company A to Company H of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Wednesday, February 12th.

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is hereby granted Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James D. McBride, First U. S. Cavalry.

Thursday, February 13th.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain M. C. Wilkinson, second lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

James Burke, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky, will repair, without delay, to Logan's Cross Roads, Kentucky, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, to which he is hereby transferred.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counselman, first lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 19, January 27, 1868, from Headquarters, Department of the East, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Colonel G. Chapin, major Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 14, January 17, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended until June 1, 1868.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated January 6, 1868, directing the discharge from the service of the United States of Hospital Steward Henry B. Callahan, U. S. Army, is hereby confirmed.

Friday, February 14th.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Samuel Craig, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 17, January 21, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 30, February 9, 1868, from Headquarters Fort Monroe, Virginia, is hereby extended seven days.

Permission to proceed to Richmond, Virginia, upon the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry convened by Paragraph 11 of Special Orders No. 6, January 8, 1868, from this office, and there await the action of the Court, is hereby granted Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, captain and commissary of subsistence.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. H. Williams, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 140, September 14, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until his tender of resignation shall have been acted upon.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Captain Frederick Fuger, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 12, January 15, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended to April 1, 1868, until which date he is authorized to remain on duty at David's Island, New York Harbor.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment until November 1, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel O. A. Mack, major Ninth U. S. Infantry, when he will join it via the Isthmus of Panama.

So much of Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 441, September 12, 1867, from this office, as granted Brevet Brigadier-General George B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster, leave of absence for two months, to take effect November 1, 1867, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, is hereby amended so as to read: to take effect March 1, 1868.

Saturday, February 15th.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Eugene W. Sheibner, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 27, February 6, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Gustave Magnitzky, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 12, January 17, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Reeces, captain, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board convened in New York city by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, until he receives notification of the decision of the Board in his case, provided he is not furnished quarters in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Lee, major U. S. Army (retired), will proceed to Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, to be present at the examination by a Board of Survey convened by Special Orders No. 7, January 10, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the East, of which Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, captain First U. S. Artillery, is president, of certain quartermaster stores turned over by him to the quartermaster at that post, and to give such evidence as may be required by the Board.

So much of Special Orders No. 10, January 29, 1868, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as changes the assignment of Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, of that regiment, from Company A to Company D, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 10, January 29, 1868, from Headquarters Twentieth U. S. Infantry, as transferred Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, of that regiment, from Company D to Company A, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant E. P. Colby, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 10, January 18, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended ten days.

Private John E. Davis, Company H, Second U. S. Cavalry, who was directed to report as a witness to United States Marshal E. M. Norton, at Wheeling, West Virginia, by Special Orders No. 526, paragraph 7, of December 21, 1867, from this office, and Special Orders No. 251, paragraph 2, of December 23, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Plate, is hereby allowed permission to delay rejoining his command until March 1, 1868.

Monday, February 17th.

Leave of absence for forty days is hereby granted Brevet Major H. B. Freeman, captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

The telegraphic order of the 15th inst., from this office, directing Brevet Major William H. Brown, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, to repair to New York City, and report at 11 o'clock A. M., February 19, 1868, to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, as a witness in the case of Brevet Captain A. H. D. Williams, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, Brevet Major Brown will at once return to his proper station.

First Lieutenant James P. Ruggles, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty with his company.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Morgan, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is the result of a gunshot wound, causing amputation of his left thigh, received in the line of his duty as captain, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with Section 16 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

Brevet Brigadier-General Oliver L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Third Military District, and upon his arrival there, he will assume command of the Sub-District of Alabama.

THE NON-JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS TO DISCHARGE ENLISTED MEN.

AN interesting and important case has recently been decided in the District Court of the United States for the State of Kentucky, which is believed to be the first instance under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1833, where a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued on petition of an Army officer to relieve him from the coercive proceedings of a State Court for acts done in the performance of his duty.

In a former number of this journal (November 24, 1866) we gave a brief *resumé* of what we considered the law as against the right of a State Court, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel an officer to produce an enlisted man under his command, and to discharge the soldier or seaman from the officer's custody, and, in doing so, gave the form of *Return* prepared by Brevet Major-General Butterfield, superintendent general recruiting service, for use by officers on recruiting duty.

The circumstances of this Kentucky case, are, briefly, as follows:

"On the 7th of November, 1867, on the petition of Jane Johnson, the mother of recruit Archibald Johnson, General Service, U. S. A., a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Mayor's Court of Newport, Ky., directed to the commanding officer of the General Recruiting Depot, Newport Barracks, commanding that officer to bring before it Private Johnson, illegally detained, as was alleged, together with the cause of his capture and detention.

This writ being served on Captain Charles E. Farrand, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, who was temporarily commanding the barracks, he, in due time, made his return according to the form prescribed by General Butterfield, in substance as follows:

I have the honor to make return to the within writ of *habeas corpus* that the within-named man is a duly-enlisted soldier in the Army of the United States.

I also deny the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court, or any State Court of the State of Kentucky, and recognize only the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in cases of this kind.

I do not intend any disrespect in the above return to the court of his Honor Mayor Buchanan, but must respectfully decline obeying the writ through a sense of duty.

With the return was exhibited a copy of the enlistment paper of the soldier, which showed that he was duly and regularly enlisted as a soldier in the Army of the United States on the 22d of April, 1867; that the oath required by law was administered to the recruit; that he was duly examined by the surgeon appointed for that purpose, and that he had declared, among other things, that he was twenty-one years and nine months of age."

Notwithstanding this return and exhibit, the Mayor's Court proceeded with the case, and made an order to the effect, "it appearing, upon proper proof, that said Archibald Johnson was enlisted when he was under age of seventeen years, without the consent of his mother, and that he has no guardian, he is discharged."

Captain Farrand, however, refused to obey this order, and continued to hold the recruit in the United States service by virtue of his enlistment.

For this refusal, the Mayor's Court proceeded against him by process for contempt, and directed its marshal to take him into custody, which was accordingly done.

A petition was thereupon presented for Captain Farrand to the Hon. Bland Ballard, United States District Judge, for Kentucky, showing that he was held in confinement by the marshal of the City of Newport "for an act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States," and praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The seventh section of the act of Congress of the 2d, of March, 1833 (4, statutes at large, p. 634), provides:

"That either of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases of a prisoner . . . in confinement, when he . . . shall be committed or confined . . . by any authority or law, for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States."

A writ was accordingly issued, and in obedience to it the marshal produced Captain Farrand in the United States District Court, and made returns showing that he held him by virtue of an order made by the Mayor's Court of Newport in a regular proceeding before it, and substantially as stated.

This was traversed by petitioner, who alleged that while technically held in confinement for an alleged contempt on an order of the State Court, he was really confined for detaining a soldier duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and for omitting to discharge him, as he was bound to do under the laws of the United States.

The fact that he had a right as an officer of the Army, and was required to detain the recruit as a regularly enlisted soldier in the Army, unless the order of discharge made by the Mayor's Court annulled by his right, was unquestionable.

The whole proceedings of the State Court consequently came up for review under the Acts of Congress (March 2, 1833, and February 5, 1867), and turned entirely upon the question whether the Mayor's Court, being a State Court, had authority to compel the production of and to discharge the soldier—notwithstanding his being held by authority of the United States, because if so, then the process against the officer was lawful, and he could not be relieved by the judicial authority of the United States, but, otherwise, it would be the duty of the latter to protect its officer in the exercise of his functions.

After argument by counsel, the Court, in a carefully-written opinion directed the discharge of Captain Farrand from the custody of the Mayor's Court, and holds the law to be substantially.

First, That judges of the State Courts have no power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, or to continue proceedings under it, when issued, to inquire into the validity of enlistment, and detainer of a person in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Second, That if an officer of the United States Army, after making proper return, but refusing to produce the body, shall be proceeded against and attached by the State Court for contempt, the Courts of the United States will discharge him from such imprisonment on *habeas corpus*, under the Acts of Congress of March 2, 1833, and February 5, 1867.

This first interpretation of the law from the judicial authority of the United States, will, it is hoped, put a final termination to the vexatious writs continually issuing from State Courts, and, which, in the language of United States District Judge, Johnson, of Arkansas, in 1843, "were not only hurtful to the military service and productive of inconvenience, but, also, encouraged an idea among soldiers ignorant of the law, that a discharge could be easily obtained by appealing to the judicial authorities."

BREVET Lieutenant-General E. W. Smith, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as the acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Dakota, with the hearty thanks of Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding, for the eminently able, judicious and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as such. He will resume his duties as aide-de-camp. Brevet Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of Dakota, in obedience to orders from Headquarters of the Army, has been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of that department.

UP to the time of our going to press, nothing had been heard from the *Maumee*, Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, which sailed from Hampton Roads in November last for the Asiatic squadron, and was to have stopped at Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

TWENTY of the English iron-clads, all built of iron, were constructed in private yards, and cost, with fittings, engines, and equipment about £4,000,000. Seventeen others were built, or are building in the government yards, and cost £4,200,000. Of these only four are constructed of iron, the others being of wood. Allowing \$50 per ton for the engines of all the iron-clad ships, it is seen that these vessels cost £53 in private yards, and £66 in the Queen's dockyards. So that it costs the government nearly one quarter more to build the less durable vessel, than to obtain the more durable one by contract. It is complained, too, that when the country called for iron-clad ships the Admiralty persisted in spending as much on wooden constructions as on the impregnable ships. During the seven years from 1859-'66, the iron-clads cost altogether £7,800,000, and the unarmored vessels £7,300,000, while £8,400,000 were spent on repairs, the greater part of which must be charged to the unarmored fleet.

THE Prussian army has one feature that may well be copied by all other nations: its organization is the same for peace or war. The forces of every kind are formed into eight *corps d'armée*, each belonging to one district where it has its depots, from which it draws its recruits, and to which its Landwehr return when their time of service has expired. Thomas Hood, the humorist, notes the good effect of this in his "Up the Rhine," published in 1849. He was present at an annual muster, and remarked the kindness with which the soldiers were treated by the burghers, upon whom they were quartered; the five groshen a day, allowed by the State for a day's quartering, were often returned, and Hood says, the people treated the men like brothers, and seemed to feel that they might take places with them some day in the field. The Austrian organization into regimental, instead of corps districts, is not so good, and requires a longer time to recruit and move the corps. This disadvantage in point of rapid mobility was well understood at Vienna. So great, indeed, was the apprehension of Prussian rapidity, and so complete the hopelessness of matching it without a long start, that the whole plan of the war was considered to be influenced by it, and hence nothing but a defensive campaign was contemplated.

A TRIAL has been made of a steam launch, one of a class which a Mr. J. S. White is making for the British navy. The boat was twenty-eight feet long, and contained a tiny 3-horse power engine, which had given it a speed of seven knots per hour in Stokes Bay. Her builder claims for her absolute inability to sink even when filled with water to the gunwale, and a double crew on board; impossibility of capsizing; and a readiness for service at all times, even when slung up at a ship's davit. Other steam launches have to have their boilers hoisted on board first, the boat coming up at a second lift. It was to test the question whether it was possible to lift, without injury, a boat with all its machinery, water and coals on board, this trial was ordered. The craft, with all complete, fires burning, and one man on board, weighed about three tons, and was hoisted to the davit blocks in three minutes. In that position no deflection could be perceived, and the order was given to lower the launch again into the water. In two minutes and six seconds she was in the water, and making off from the ship with a full head of steam.

THE English 10-inch gun is the last one tried against the unlucky Gibraltar target, and the result is considered "better than was expected." The following is a comparison of the results obtained with this and with the Rodman gun: The English 10-inch gun, with a chilled shell, weighing 369 pounds, fired with fifty-four pounds of powder, range seventy yards, failed to penetrate the whole of the burst taking place outside the target. The inner skin was split, and some supports were injured. The Rodman gun, with a cast-iron shot of 451 pounds, a charge of fifty pounds L. R. G. powder (supposed in England, to be equal to sixty pounds American "mammoth grain"), fired at the same range, sent a shot which, after grazing the ground for fifteen feet, which diminished its velocity, struck the lower plate—the strongest part of the shield. Large portions of the girders placed behind the plates were carried away, and washers, nuts, "bolt-tails," were scattered around in a shower.

DISTRICT OF THE OWYHEE.

THE following is a list of the stations and troops in the District of the Owyhee:

Headquarters Fort Boise, Idaho Territory (post office Boise City, Idaho): Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, commanding; First Lieutenant A. G. Forse, First Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general. Fort Boise, Idaho Territory: Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, captain, Twenty-third Infantry, Company H, commanding; First Lieutenant Chas. Bird, post adjutant; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Barker, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of sub-

sistence; Captain A. Bassford, Company D, Eighth Cavalry; first lieutenant not yet assigned; Second Lieutenant J. A. Rothermel. Camp Lyon, Oregon (post-office Silver City, Idaho): Brevet Major J. C. Hunt, captain First Cavalry, Company M, commanding; Brevet Captain M. Harris, first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant J. A. Waymire, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence. Camp Three Forks of Owyhee, Oregon (post-office Silver City, Idaho): Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Coppinger, captain Twenty-third Infantry, Company A, commanding; First Lieutenant L. Hammond; Second Lieutenant Geo. B. McDermott; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Brady, captain Twenty-third Infantry, Company E; First Lieutenant L. R. Stille, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant Geo. McTaylor, post adjutant. Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon (post-office Silver City, Idaho): Brevet Major J. H. Walker, captain Twenty-third Infantry, Company C, on leave of absence; First Lieutenant J. W. Lewis, commanding; Second Lieutenant T. Roberts, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Moshulu* has received her lower masts, and the preliminary trial of her engines has terminated.

COMMODORE Henry Walke has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to assume command of the naval station at Mound City, Illinois, on the first of May next.

THE *Unadilla*, Lieutenant-Commander Baker, and the *Arctostook*, Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee, when last heard from were still on the southern station of the Asiatic Squadron, headquarters at Hong Kong.

THE following are the names of the seamen drowned with Admiral Bell, at Osaka: Henry Ernst, Edward Nichols, Charles Baldwin, Alfred Holdenberg; John W. Small, W. J. Rickell, Thomas Davis, Moses Redmond, Bernard Roddy, John Peterson.

THE store-ship *Guard*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Gorringer, is expected to leave the New York Navy-yard for the European Squadron about the 26th inst. This will afford an opportunity of forwarding letters and packages to the European Squadron.

A PRIVATE letter received by an officer from Commander George Brown, commanding the Japanese ram *Stonewall*, dated Callao, January 27th, states his arrival there with that vessel on January 23d, and says he would leave on the morning of the 30th for Honolulu. All well.

THE buoy list of the Light-house Board will be issued in about ten days and be sent to collectors of customs on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the lake ports for the use of mariners. The list comprises all the beacons, buoys, and day marks in the waters of the United States. A sufficient number of copies will be printed for a full distribution to mariners.

THE Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now ready to pay the bounty to the officers and men of the United States steamers, *Ceres*, *Delaware*, *Louisiana*, *Hetzl*, *Commodore Perry*, *Valley City*, *Underwriter*, *Morse*, *Henry Brinker*, *Whitehead*, *Shavsheen*, *Lockwood*, *General Putnam* and *J. N. Seymour* for the destruction of the enemy's vessels *Black Warrior*, *Seabird*, *Fanny* and *Forrest*.

WE have the following from China, under date of Shanghai, December 7, 1867: The United States squadron will rendezvous at Nagasaki within the coming month, to make preparations to proceed, in connection with the English and French fleets, to Osaka and Nagata, the new treaty ports guaranteed to be opened by the Japanese on the 1st of January, 1868. The *Hartford*, flagship, the *Monocacy*, the store-ship *Onward*, are already at Nagasaki. The *Iroquois* and *Shenandoah* are soon expected to arrive.

WE learn by the Atlantic cable that Admiral Farragut has had an attack of ophthalmia, from which, however, he sufficiently recovered to attend a dinner in Florence, to which he was invited by King Victor Emanuel. We are informed that the dinner was a grand affair. Sella, the former Minister of Finance, toasted the Admiral, and, in his remarks, said that iron hearts, and not iron-clads, based his fame. Admiral Farragut, in acknowledging the compliment, spoke of his love for Italy, and his confidence in her noble progress. George P. Marsh, the representative of the United States in Italy, on behalf of his country, thanked Sella for his hopes of an eternal alliance. Depretis, the former Secretary for Marine Affairs, said that such an alliance with America—"a country found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci, and celebrated by Botta"—was entirely natural. The latest news of the Admiral's movements is, that he has gone to Venice, where he expects to remain a short time.

A DAILY paper gives the following account of the discovery of gold on the *Colorado*, at the New York Navy-yard: There are a few ship carpenters at work on the frigate *Colorado* engaged in taking out rotten timbers, of which she has a very considerable share, and replacing them with live oak. This vessel was the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, under Admiral Goldsborough. During the cruise the paymaster's office was robbed of some gold coin, and no clue was ever obtained to either the thief or the stolen treasure. A few days ago a carpenter's eyes were caused to glisten and expand with astonishment, on removing a piece of rotten timber from the deck where the purser's office had been located, by the sudden glare of twenty British sovereigns, bright, shining gold. He gathered his prize as soon as he could recover his sudden surprise, and with a degree of honesty rarely met with among Navy-yard workmen, it is said, repaired to the commandant's office and handed the money over to him. The fact of the robbery during the late cruise was subsequently ascertained, though the

amount stolen was larger), and the twenty pounds, gold, were transmitted to the Department at Washington. The theory is that whoever stole the money had secreted it for safe keeping and was not able to remove it afterward without being observed and exciting suspicion.

NINTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of officers of the Ninth United States Infantry, on the 1st of January, 1868. Headquarters Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, California:

FIELD OFFICERS.—Colonel John H. King, brevet major-general, Angel Island, Cal., commanding regiment and depot, Angel Island, Cal.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Townsend, brevet brigadier-general, San Francisco, Cal., acting assistant inspector-general, Department of California; Major Oscar A. Mack, brevet colonel, Washington, D. C., under orders to join; Adjutant, First Lieutenant Leonard Hay, Angel Island, Cal., regiment and post adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Alfred Morton, Drum Barracks, Cal., depot quartermaster, and commissary of subsistence, commanding post.

CAPTAINS.—Philip A. Owen, Company D, Louisville, Ky., on general recruiting service; William H. Jordan, Company A, San Francisco, Cal., on general recruiting service; John H. Devin, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Co. B, Camp Independence, Cal., commanding company and post; Charles O. Wood, brevet major, Co. F, New Archangel, Alaska, commanding company; Frederick Mears, brevet major, Co. H, Churchill Barracks, Nevada, commanding company and post; Campbell D. Emory, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Co. K, Philadelphia, Pa., on General Meade's staff; Edwin Pollock, Company E, en route to regiment, under orders to join; William E. Appleton, Company G, Camp Lincoln, Cal., commanding company and post, and District Humboldt, Cal.; Samuel Munson, Company C, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, under orders to join; Timothy Connelly, Company I, Camp Ruby, Nevada, commanding company and post.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Michael J. Fitzgerald, Company C, Camp Bidwell, Cal., commanding company, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post; John H. Hardie, Company E, Camp Gaston, Cal., commanding company and post, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post; James M. Broom, Company G, Camp Lincoln, Cal., with company; George R. Griffith, Company K, Camp Wright, Cal., commanding Company A, Ninth Infantry and post; Charles H. Shepard, Company D, Camp Mojave, A. T., commanding company and acting assistant adjutant-general, District of Upper Colorado; John D. Blaker, Company H, Churchill Barracks, Nevada, with company; James R. Hardenbergh, Company B, Camp Independence, Cal., with company; Morris C. Foot, Company F, New Archangel, Alaska, with company; Gilbert C. Smith, captain, acting quartermaster, 18th January 1867, Company A, Tucson, A. T., depot quartermaster and commissary of subsistence; John F. Trout, Company I, Camp Ruby, Nevada, with company, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post, and post adjutant.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Asa Bird Gardner, Company G, New York, N. Y., on General Butterfield's staff; Geo. F. Foote, brevet captain, Company H, Churchill Barracks, Nevada, with company, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post; Charles P. Egan, Company F, New Archangel, Alaska, with company; Thaddeus H. Capron, Company A, Camp Wright, Cal., with company, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence of post, and post adjutant; Edward R. Theller, Company E, Camp Gaston, Cal., with company; Thomas G. Tracy, Company K, Camp Gaston, Cal., commanding company, and post adjutant; William L. Carpenter, Company B, Angel Island, Cal., commanding detachment of recruits; Charles M. Rockefeller, Company D, Camp Mojave, A. T., with company; Hayden DeLany, Company C, Camp Bidwell, Cal., with company; George F. Churchill, unassigned—unknown, never reported.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would wish, through you, to direct the attention of the officers of the Army to the fact that the addition of 33 1/3 per cent. to their pay proper which they now enjoy, and which was granted them by the Act of Congress of July, 1866, will be cut off after the 1st of next July.

I think that officers of every branch of the service who desire that this miserable addition to their pay should be continued after that time should make a united effort to impress their representatives in Congress with the idea of either continuing this addition or granting us an equivalent. I wrote to the representative of the district to which I belong, but he said "that the policy of the present Congress was retrenchment; that it was their opinion, in passing the Act of July, 1866, that before the two years from that time had expired, prices would have come down to a gold basis."

How far their anticipations have been realized may be seen in the fact that the premium on gold at present is considerably higher than in July, 1866, and getting higher every day, and, at its present rate of increase, will be a long time in reaching a par value with greenbacks. Let every officer who has any political influence whatever exert it immediately, and, probably, by making "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," we may induce Congress to grant us a remuneration somewhat equivalent to our services.

JUSTITIA.

THE NAVY IN CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Among the communications to the JOURNAL favoring a "Board of Control" for the Navy, there is occasionally one that is worthy of perusal and of careful comparison with its fellows. That from "Pro Bono Publico" is such a one.

It is comforting, after reading the open assaults upon the Steam Department, and the covert attacks upon the other bureaus that seem to be belied upon so generally in the effort to forward a project that has already been more than once rejected by Congress, to find here the honest acknowledgment that "the bureau officers are innocent of any charge," and, "as a rule of rare exception, are thoroughly honest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties."

It is, however, stated that they find "their energies dissipated in fruitless endeavors at progress and reform," that "they have neither time, position nor influence necessary to the securing of any measure," but that a "naval officer as assistant secretary," or an "advisory board" of officers "could accomplish more for the service than the whole department combined" (!)

If these statements are correct, it is remarkable that the chiefs of bureaus had not themselves discovered their own difficulties, and, discovering them, had not suggested the remedy that seems now so clearly patent to "Pro Bono Publico" and his friends; it is very singular that these matters were not brought to the notice of the naval committees, when this measure was proposed in 1865, by the kind advocates of those officers and the zealous friends of the service; it is surprising that all the "reasons" now presented in favor of the bill were not offered then, for no one of them was less applicable at that time than now.

But as the chiefs of bureaus do not remark a "dissipation of energies," and do not ask a "Board of Survey" or a Board of Admiralty to assist them in forcing their plans through Congress, it will be inferred that "Pro Bono Publico" is mistaken.

It is difficult to perceive how a "Board of Control," as "Woden" frankly denominated it, can be of use in the way suggested or as lobbyists. The Naval Committees of Congress are appointed to confer with the Navy Department in relation to all required legislation for the Navy; if these committees do the duty that the country expects them to perform, the Navy cannot suffer from want of opportunity to represent its necessities, whether we have or have not a "Board of Control."

The argument offered amounts, simply, to a reflection upon the Naval Committees.

It is also stated that the older line officers have no voice in the naval administration, and are actually "subordinate to their real inferiors."

"Pro Bono Publico" is not the only one who has remarked the fact, but there is no doubt that, if good reasons exist for the neglect to place them at the heads of bureaus, the same objections will apply with the greater force to the proposal to provide for them positions that demand from each a combination of the special talents of all the chiefs of bureaus. If those officers have the desire and the ability to fill those positions, make them chiefs of appropriate bureaus; if they have not the requisites they should not be given the power of controlling those who have them. It is well understood, also, at the capital, that the advocates of the proposed board urge the appointment of the vice-admiral as President of the board. Will their scheme relieve the admiral from the subordination referred to, during the five or nine years of the vice-admiral's administration? or is Farragut only second in the eyes of the country?

A bold respondent to "Ferrum's" shorter catechism accused me of dealing in "sweet nothings, poetical digressions, and glittering generalities." I hope that the glitter may have been reflected from "gems of truth," for the poetical, I respectfully defer to the "titled commander" who "tinkles his little bell" in an earlier number of the JOURNAL, and I am fully confident that nothing that I may have written can exceed in "sweetness," in real millennial spirit, the final paragraph of "Pro Bono Publico's" letter. Taken by itself it suggests the innocence of an academic "Plebe," but the context rather suggests an older head—possibly a crafty one.

I fear, however, that the paymasters will still suspect that the "inconsiderate and unauthorized articles" favoring the "Board of Survey" are quite as fairly representative of the real feeling of the majority of those who urge the bill, as is the article in which "Pro Bono Publico" reproves them, that the surgeons can hardly forget so readily the "wild and reckless measures in regard to rank," as he justly calls them, that the engineers will draw their own inferences from the change of tone and tense in his closing line, and that few will feel confident that "Pro Bono Publico" writes *pro bono publico*.

"Z," in his very ingenious—and, I must add, disingenuous—rejoinder to my criticism of his contribution, seems sadly at loss in regard to my position.

I assure him that my proposal to compare the French and American iron-clad navies was made in good faith, and I assert that while the value of our own has been already proved, it is equally certain that the quotation that I made in my letter truly expresses the unfortunate condition of the French; and when the fact is also considered that the French Navy was planned deliberately and without the confusing presence of unanticipated war and treason, while our own was brought out under such circumstances as the country has not forgotten, if some of our naval officers have, I shall not be alone in the belief that our Navy Department could hardly have done better, had it been under the dictatorship of a "Board of Admiralty," and that such a board might have been a clog upon its machinery.

"Where is our iron-clad Navy to compare?" asks "Z." Let him inquire of any school boy who has read of the combat between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta*, of the siege of Charleston, or of the battle of Mobile Bay, and of the cruises of the *Monadnock* and the *Miantonomoh*. He will be told that, moored at League Island, is a fleet of war-scarred vessels that no Navy in the world can conquer, and that have already borne such blows as no

French ships afloat could withstand. Even the confessedly imperfect and much-abused "Light Draughts" have their batteries protected by thicker armor than any ships in the French navy, and our few, but powerful, cruising iron-clads have more than twice the thickness of armor over their batteries than the heaviest French ships have.

It is certainly the fact that the earliest designer of our iron-clads was John Ericsson, the same John Ericsson, who was driven by a Board of Admiralty from England, where a Board of Admiralty is to-day unable to perceive that their only safety lies in the adoption of the turret system, and the abandonment of the broadside iron-clad, and whose official sluggishness has just lost to England the most nearly successful broadside ship yet built—the *King William*.

"Z" and his friends can gain little, and may lose much, in their advocacy of the French broadside system—in regard to which one of the ablest members of the English Institution of Civil Engineers exclaims: "What mere child's play it is to copy such futile vessels? And what imperfect appreciation of the mechanical talent of the country does it manifest to see the English admiralty copying that of France in all its worn-out dogmas and fantastic aberrations."

It is true, also, as "Z" hints, that we have not a large fleet of cruising iron-clads. They were not built because the Navy Department was too wise to recommend, and Congress was too prudent to vote, their purchase at a million and half or two millions of dollars each.

The experiment with the *New Ironsides* and the *Galena*, two vessels recommended by a "Board of Survey," as a safe investment, in the same report in which they recommend, rather doubtfully, the trial, with suitable guarantees, of one of Engineer Ericsson's Monitors, was quite sufficient to decide the question so far as it related to broadside iron-clads.

"Z" construes my remark that the Secretary is already "at liberty to call together a 'Board of Survey,' selecting its members with special reference to the subject to be considered," into an admission that it is advisable to subject him at all times to the control of a board in matters of which that board must be necessarily ignorant, that Congress should—as the Chairman of the House Committee said in summing the demands of the enemies of the Department in 1865—"pass a vote of censure upon the Navy Department, and put it under the surveillance of an independent legalized board in the presence of all that it has accomplished," that this American people should replace a democratic by an aristocratic form of administration, by one that no nation has yet been unwise enough to adopt, and which most resembles what is most universally condemned.

"Z's" construction is, I think entirely unjustifiable.

The greatest emergency that threatens our Navy is this attempt on the part of a limited number of officers to take from the Navy Department the credit that it nobly won during the war, and to impose upon the service a scheme from which we have little that is good to expect, and from which much harm may be feared. THOR.

* That "Board of Survey" stated freely and candidly in their report that they had "no experience and but scanty knowledge" of the subject, and that "without a more thorough knowledge than we possess, it is very likely that some of our conclusions may prove erroneous." They requested the Navy Department to detail a naval constructor to consult with them. The plans that they examined were submitted by engineers.

THE BOARD OF SURVEY AND THE OPPOSITION OF THE ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "Ferrum," in his rejoinder to "Martello" and "Monadnock," says that he, and his brethren of the Engineer Department, oppose the Board of Survey on principle; but he fails, in his letter, to let the world know what that principle is.

He is willing, he says, so far as regards the action of Congress, to rest his case upon the merits of the "few plain questions," their answers and his rejoinder, which, although a modest tribute to his own powers of ratiocination, I am afraid would not be endorsed by his co-workers in Washington, and, especially by Mr. Isherwood, who is probably not quite so sanguine in this regard.

Again he says, "The main point to which all my questions more or less refer is as follows: Are men who have devoted their lives to the acquisition of a profession (i. e., driving marine engines) best qualified to adjudge matters pertaining thereto, or are they inferior in this respect—to members of another and distinct profession—because the latter may have become distinguished in its exercise?" The pith of all which, and of his subsequent argument, or, rather, lack of argument, I interpret to mean that because it is the business of naval engineers to run engines in men-of-war, they are necessarily entitled to representation on a Board of Survey, and to give their opinions in matters relating to the science of naval warfare as well as naval economy and administration generally—matters popularly supposed, the world over, to appertain to the province of the military element of the naval profession. The same argument that "Ferrum" makes use of would put a carpenter and sailmaker on the Board of Survey, since sails and spars are quite as necessary to a cruising vessel as engines and boilers.

Or, because engineers can run engines and conduct "tobacco-juice" experiments (*vide* JOURNAL of 15th), that they are, of necessity, entitled to a seat upon a Board composed of men holding the highest rank in the service, who have spent their whole lives in acquiring the art of war, and who commanded and fought fleets, and earned the thanks of a grateful country, in one of the greatest wars on record!

The cool assurance of my friend "Ferrum" is absolutely refreshing? Whether this temperature of maximum resistance (is he certain he did not mean assurance?) will avail his cause or not, remains to be seen.

For what purpose is our Navy maintained? Is it for the purpose of filling our men-of-war (!) with the worst of engines, Martin boilers, shell super-heaters, and

Sewell's (or Pirsson's, which is it?) condensers, and employing engineers to run the same, as if they were toys to be played with? Or is it to represent the flag with honor at home and abroad, to protect our maritime interests and commerce, and to fight the battles of the Republic, with success, when called upon to do so? If the first, then "Ferrum's" argument is cogent, and the men who run engines are of a great deal more consequence than the world at large supposes them to be; and I would suggest to the stockholders of the New York Central Railway that they at once appoint a locomotive engineer (it requires far more skill to run a locomotive than a marine engine) as Vice-President of the Board of Directors, to assist Mr. Vanderbilt, who has "become distinguished in the exercise of his profession," namely, money-making.

If, on the contrary, a Board of Survey is needed to set straight the affairs of our naval establishment, and for purposes of naval administration as well as to judge of the means at hand to secure victory for the country in case a foreign war should arise, then it may reasonably be regarded as the height of absurdity to appoint to a seat on a military board men who never exercise military command in any capacity whatever, and are, consequently, utterly unfit to give an opinion in nine out of the ten cases that may arise. In a great sea fight the honor of the nation is not in the hands of constructors and engineers, but in that of captains and admirals, who incur a responsibility involving life itself. Yet these men, trained from boyhood to the art of war, and whose business it is to fight our ships and fleets, are, by our present system, utterly denied all power to say what sort of ships are best needed for their purpose—which is solely that of war and victory.

Let a war ensue with Great Britain to-morrow, and let either the *Guerriere* (of 3,100 tons) or the *Wampanoag* (of 3,300 tons), or, in fact, any one of the Isherwood screw fleet, encounter any one of the twenty English wooden sloops-of-war of the *Barrosa*, *Curacao*, or *Cadmus* class (of 1,600 tons), and what will be the result? The wretched contrivances that can neither fight nor fly will be speedily captured and towed in triumph into a British port. The flag, made glorious in former wars, will be disgraced and dishonored, and the unfortunate commander (if, indeed, he lives) will be at once sacrificed to the opinion of an enraged public, whose only point of comparison will, of course, be the relative tonnage of the contestants.

Are Congress and the country prepared to jeopardize our national honor and commercial interests? If not, then let them look deeply into the present condition of our Navy. The line—the fighting men—in self-defence demand such an investigation. The engineers say no—let us not expose our doings to the light of day.

The burden of "Monadnock's" song was not, then, as "Ferrum" asserts, that because the line "are clothed by law with military power that they necessarily know everything," but simply this: That men who devote their lives to the profession and science of war, and who handle and fight fleets, are better able to judge what is needed to insure victory (the aim and sole object of a navy, immediate or remote) than men who merely build ships and run marine engines. Let us have a Board of fighting admirals, then, to say what sort of ships-of-war this great Republic needs, as well as to aid the civil head of the Department with sound professional advice, and, as "Plymouth" most tritely says, "practical wisdom."

When our steam engineers command ships and fleets, it will be time enough for them to assert their *soi-disant* importance before the country. That some of them, in their Quixotic dreams of the impossible, aspire to do so, there is no sort of doubt. About a year since, a committee of the smartest men in the Engineer Department waited upon Congress with the draft of a bill which proposed to give them not only the command of ships, but also the command of all our navy-yards. Cannot "Ferrum" favor the naval world with an account of that nice little scheme and its humiliating result? Perhaps that was one of the "waves" that did not drift the Engineer Department so "calmly up the stream" of their ambition—and may partly account for the "principle" on which they oppose the Board of Survey. It is not the national honor and good name of the country that is involved in their jealous and narrow-minded opposition, but the interest of the men who run engines, and the few (very few) seedy contractors or patentees of boilers and condensers, who back them.

MONADNOCK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1868.

THE FIFTH CORPS AT APPOMATTOX C. H.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: "It is the last night of the pursuit, the 'Army of the James' is in front. Not being so accustomed to marching they impede our progress. The men are impatient, until at last they turn off and give us the road."

The above is an extract from the lecture of General Chamberlain as published in your paper of the 18th of January. The sentences in italics will excite a smile when they catch the eye of any member of Turner's or Foster's Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, of that "Army of the James" which was so unaccustomed to marching that it could not keep out of the way of any troops engaged in the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox Court House. But this smile will be succeeded by a more serious face when it occurs to the reader, that "there being glory enough for all" he cannot perceive the propriety of any member of the gallant Fifth Corps seeking to bestow upon it more than its due share at the expense of another, and the facts in the case.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of April, 1865, two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps and two brigades of the Twenty-fifth left Farmville on the road leading to Appomattox Court House. At six o'clock next morning they were going into the line of battle at the double quick, having marched a distance of thirty-three miles during the preceding twenty-four hours. These troops were followed during these twenty-four

hours by the Fifth Corps, the infantry column being under command of Major-General Ord. As night approached the sound of guns near Appomattox station could be distinctly heard at the head of the column, and messages were several times received there from General Sheridan to hurry up with the infantry.

Major-General Ord, further to the rear, judging that the troops had marched far enough, gave the order for them to go into camp. The officer sent to communicate this to the commander of the Twenty-fourth was told of General Sheridan's urgent call for infantry, and General Ord was earnestly requested to permit such portions of the command as could come on, to continue the march. The order for the halt was countermanded, the troops resumed the march, and at 11 P. M., at which time the Fifth was two miles in the rear, the Twenty-fourth still in the lead, dropped down alongside of the road and slept till three o'clock, when they were again on the march, and, as stated before, went into the line of battle at a double quick across the Lynchburg road, just in time to relieve some cavalry which was yielding to a determined effort on the part of the enemy's infantry to open a passage over the road. The Fifth was all this time in rear of the Twenty-fourth and went into line of battle on its right and rear. The troops of the Twenty-fourth Corps referred to opened upon the enemy's line, which at once gave way, and all firing ceased. This was some two miles west of Appomattox Court House. "Our skirmishers are already in the town, they are fighting in the same street." (Lecture.) No fighting whatever took place in the streets of Appomattox, and the first persons to occupy the place were several general officers of both armies and their staffs, who certainly, by General Chamberlain's own account, did no fighting there. "But the troops must march out and lay down their arms and colors in the presence of some portion of our Army. The lot fell to us, and we were not slow to accept it." (Lecture.) The duty of receiving the surrender of the arms and colors of the Rebel Army was in one sense a disagreeable one, for the weather was cold and rainy, and the mud deep. A detail of a division was therefore made alternately from the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Corps to perform this duty, and, at least, one division from each corps did perform it.

I have written the above with no desire to detract one iota from the merit and services of the gallant Fifth Corps. I could not do so if I would. Nor would I if I could, but soldiers do not like to see anybody appropriate honors not justly their due, and I do not know that in this respect they differ much from the rest of mankind.

If the foregoing demonstrates that the "Army of the James was not accustomed to marching," it raises a curious question as to what they might have done had they been accustomed to it.

That they ever yielded the road to any other body of infantry, is not correct in fact. That they did yield it to the cavalry, when on two occasions, at Prospect Station and near Appomattox Station, they overtook them, can be proved by no less a person than the gallant and distinguished commander of the Cavalry Corps himself.

TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS.

A UNIFORM FOR PRISONERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having noticed several late articles in your columns concerning courts-martial and punishment in the Army, I have some suggestions to offer, which may not, perhaps, be out of place.

I would suggest that when it becomes necessary to place irons upon prisoners, either in carrying out the sentence of a court-martial, or to prevent their escape, a prison uniform be adopted. It seems improper that the uniform of a soldier should be degraded by being worn as it is, by men whose crimes and misdemeanors are such as to require that they be confined with chains, and I think it would have a wholesome effect to adopt a uniform for such prisoners, something similar to that provided for convicts in our State penitentiaries. For instance, let one-half of each leg of the pantaloons be of some gray material (which might be made of a Government blanket), and the other half of blue; the blouses to be also of two colors. I suggest this uniform for the class of prisoners who are confined for desertion, mutiny, insubordination, and offences of a like nature. My experience in the military service, during the last eighteen years, has been to see the uniform continually degraded in this manner, and a reform in this matter would, in my opinion, be for the interests of the service. Our uniform ought at all times to command the greatest respect, and when officers accustom themselves to respect it, soldiers will be more likely to respect it. Although I have never witnessed the manner of enforcing discipline in foreign services, I am credibly informed that such a system is enforced in many of the European armies with great success.

Should such a uniform be adopted, a proper accountability might easily be made, and the clothing be issued by the post quartermaster on the order of the commanding officer, in a manner similar to that in which clothing is now issued to general prisoners.

PACIFIC.

A SERGEANT of the Fourth Artillery was recently tried before a General Court-martial, charged with writing two letters to a Senator with a view of obtaining his discharge from the service by fraudulent means. The Court found the sergeant guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced him "to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him; to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of six months, and at the expiration of his confinement to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States."

THE President has reinstated Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general U. S. Army, to his position in the Adjutant-General's office, relieving Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend of the duties previously performed by that officer.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for six months has been granted Brevet Major-General Silas Casey, Fourth U. S. Infantry, to date from January 1, 1868.

THE officers stationed at Fort Saunders, D. T., belong to the Thirty-sixth and not the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, as stated in our issue of the 1st instant.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon W. J. Piper, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

BREVET Major W. T. Hartz, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty at Headquarters District of Alabama, as acting assistant adjutant-general.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Jonathan Cass, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with Company K, Twentieth Infantry, and ordered to report in person to the medical director Fifth Military District, for instructions.

BREVET Captain J. P. Sanger, first lieutenant, adjutant First U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to report for duty to Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, colonel Second U. S. Artillery, commanding artillery school, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of Dakota, in obedience to orders from headquarters of the Army, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of that department.

BREVET Major-General Thomas J. Wood, colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, and Brevet Colonel O. A. Mack, major Ninth U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, now in session in New York City.

LEAVE of absence for six months, with permission to take advantage of it at such time next Spring as may be most convenient to him, has been granted Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, to date from the time of his leaving the department in which he is serving.

BREVET Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, major and assistant adjutant-general, having reported at Headquarters Department of the East, pursuant to paragraph 14, Special Orders No. 12, headquarters of the Army, current series, is announced as adjutant-general of that department.

BREVET Major-General E. O. C. Ord, has been authorized to retain as aide-de-camp upon his personal staff the following officers, who will accompany him to San Francisco, California: Brevet Major Hugh G. Brown, first lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant First U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 26 of the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Pease, U. S. Army (retired), has been detailed as Professor of Military Tactics at the State University of Wisconsin, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties without delay.

UPON the recommendation of the chief quartermaster Fifth Military District, Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, now at Brownsville, Texas, has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, for assignment to duty as disbursing officer, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, assistant quartermaster.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Dakota, with the hearty thanks of the brevet major-general commanding, for the eminently able, judicious and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as such. He will resume his duties as aide-de-camp.

THE establishment of a military post at Willow Grove, Arizona Territory, by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Price, Major Eighth Cavalry, under authority from the commanding general of the Department of California, has been approved by General Halleck commanding, and the post will be known as Camp Willow Grove.

BREVET Major-General H. F. Clarke, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary general of subsistence, is announced as chief commissary of the Military Division of the Missouri, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, major and commissary of subsistence. Brevet Brigadier-General Haines will remain on duty at the above headquarters until further orders.

IN addition to his ordinary duty at his proper station, First Lieutenant J. J. Hawes, First U. S. Artillery, has been detailed as recorder of the board to retire disabled officers, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from the adjutant-general's office, vice Brevet Captain J. P. Sanger, first lieutenant, adjutant First U. S. Artillery, relieved.

CAPTAIN Charles Wheaton, Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. Army, in addition to his duties as comptroller-general, has been directed to discharge those of Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, N. C. Barnett, the Provisional Secretary of State, having been removed for refusing to acknowledge Major-General Meade, commanding the Third Military District.

First Lieutenant P. Elmendorf Sloan, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and being found guilty of "insubordinate conduct," "disobedience of orders," and other military offences, has been sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay proper for six months. The sentence of the court in this case has been approved by General Ord.

A BOARD of Examination having found Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Powell, captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is the result of gun-shot wounds received in the line of duty at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864," the President directs that his name

be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with Section 17, of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General P. V. Hagner, colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, lieutenant-colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton, major Ordnance Department, was appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., on the 20th day of January, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Brevet Major Theodore Edson, captain Ordnance Department, for promotion, as required by the fourth Section of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Houston, Texas, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Pease, captain Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Malcomb McArthur, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. M. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Seventeenth Infantry; Brevet Major H. E. Brown, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

BREVET Major S. C. Greene, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Sub-District of Alabama, and will proceed to comply with paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 533, series of 1867, from the War Department, Washington, D. C. In the order pronouncing the above charge, Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, commanding the sub-district says: In relieving Major Greene from the arduous and responsible position, Brevet Brigadier-General J. Hayden, commanding the sub-district, says that he feels that it is eminently due Major Greene, to bear witness to the industry, integrity and signal ability, he has displayed in the performance of his various duties.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, D. T., on Monday, the 3d instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel William McE. Dye, major Fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Green, captain Second U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain Thomas F. Quinn, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James R. Mullikin, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. J. Neff, Second U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. P. Brown, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. G. Mac Adams, Second U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain George Atcheson, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Concho, Texas, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Jos. Rendelbrook, captain Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Major James Callehan, first lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Wm. C. Hamphill, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Bayliss, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers, Fifth Military District, for the week ending February 8, 1868: First Lieutenant Wm. H. H. Hicks, Fourth Cavalry; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster E. J. Strang, brevet lieutenant-colonel; First Lieutenant S. Carncross, adjutant Twentieth Infantry; Captain John S. Hoff, Twentieth Infantry; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster J. G. C. Lee, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Assistant Surgeon W. Thomson, brevet major; Major Thomas H. Neill, Twentieth Infantry brevet brigadier-general; Captain F. F. Bennett, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Major J. R. Bliss, Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. S. Piper; Second Lieutenant George W. Roby, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant G. M. Bascom, adjutant Seventeenth Infantry, brevet major.

THE following is an extract from a private letter dated Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, February 13, 1868:

We are having quite a gay time at the Fort this Winter, as far as entertainments and amusements are concerned. A series of "fortnightly hops" are being given under the superintendence of Colonel Parsons, of the Fourth Artillery, whose battery is stationed here. These entertainments are most delightful affairs, and are attended by all the officers and ladies at the post, as well as quite a number of ladies from Leavenworth City. The Fort is garrisoned by Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Companies E and K, Third Infantry, and six companies of the Seventh Cavalry, all being under the command of Colonel Hoffman, who encourages his men to get up theatrical and other amusements, in order that they may not have so many inducements to go to town, where they have a faculty of getting into trouble. The amateur theatricals are very good, considering the circumstances under which they are gotten up, and the performances are regularly attended by the officers and their ladies. Major-General Sheridan is expected here about the 1st of March. Colonel George A. Forsyth, of the general's staff, has reported for duty, and has been announced as inspector of the Department on the staff of Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, its present commander.

FIRST LIEUTENANT F. W. Sparrell, U. S. revenue cutter *Dobbin*, is detached upon the reporting of his relief, First Lieutenant C. B. Barlowe, and ordered to the *Nansemond*, at Savannah, Ga.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

THE WAR-OFFICE DIFFICULTY.

WE hoped that the dispute between the President and the General-in-Chief would, with the last missive from the former, come to an end. But this hope has been disappointed. We interpret the President's recent order regarding General SHERMAN as an additional move in the game by the President, who was neither satisfied that it had been drawn nor that it had been won.

The truth is that the issue of the contest was interpreted, like those of all contests of that nature, strictly according to the political sympathies of the spectators. Those who believed in the President considered that he had reason on his side, and those who believed in General GRANT thought the merits of the case were with him. It might have been supposed that the President's fortification of his case by the testimony of his Cabinet would have satisfied him to let the case rest there. But those who disagreed with him appear to have been uninfluenced by this testimony. They say they will not view the case like the old Dutch justice, who used to count up the witnesses on each side, and give the decision to the one which produced the greatest number. They say, also, and we think justly, that the most noteworthy of the Cabinet testimonies do not establish against General GRANT the charge of dishonesty.

The last step in the War-Office dispute has been the introduction of General SHERMAN into the controversy. This it has been proposed to do in two ways—first, by brevetting that officer to the rank of general; secondly, by the formation of a new command, the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Washington, to which General SHERMAN is to be assigned.

We regard General SHERMAN as having not only as good a claim to the brevet rank in question as anybody, but as having a better claim to it than any man in America. It has been a pleasure and a pride to us for years to eulogize his military genius. But we are free to say that we are not in favor of brevetting even the Lieutenant-General with the rank of general; and for the same reason that we are opposed to brevetting all the five major-generals with the rank of lieutenant-general. The system of brevets has been already abused till it is an intolerable nuisance, till it has almost ceased to be a mark of distinction, and till nobody possessing intrinsic merit would feel at all complimented by its reception. And this debauching, so to speak, of the brevet system, has been mainly accomplished by political considerations. The two grades of general and lieutenant-general are marked and distinct. They were conferred on their present holders almost by acclamation in Congress—unanimously, for merit unquestionable, and with all the country crying "Amen." We do not believe in unnecessarily brevetting officers up to these grades in times of peace, for the purpose of spiting the officers who now hold them by virtue of what they did on the battle-field. It is less an honor, in such cases, conferred on the brevetted general, than a slight put upon the officer holding the full rank, or upon his compeers who are not so brevetted.

As to the proposed new command of the Military

Division of the Atlantic, it was wholly unnecessary. There was nothing in the exigency of the service that required it. It was very evidently only a means of getting General SHERMAN to Washington as a presidential adviser, and setting him, if possible, in antagonism to his tried friend, General GRANT.

The plan has proved, as we presumed it would, distasteful to General SHERMAN. He has no relish for the doubtful honor sought to be conferred on him, and prefers not to take part in a controversy already lamentably bitter. Private telegraphic advices from Washington inform us that the orders given to General SHERMAN to command the proposed Division of the Atlantic have been revoked, and he will remain in command of the Division of the Missouri. We are sincerely glad that the President has retired from this position, even if the retirement were altogether voluntary on his part.

The country owes more than it probably is aware, at this dangerous juncture, in public affairs, to its high military officers, and to the *esprit de corps* of the Regular Army. Let us hope that, if any political question is to be fought out, some other arena than the War Office will be chosen. The coming Presidential contest is an important one, and involves a decision upon great Constitutional questions. What we have deprecated is, the dragging into this great political dispute one after another of our great soldiers, and exposing their characters as officers, and their splendid war records, to the vilification of parties and politics.

ENGINES AND SPEED.

WE find in one of the New York daily newspapers a statement to the effect that the *Wampanoag* made her late passage from Sandy Hook to Charleston in 33 hours; that her "greatest speed in one hour was 21 1-2 miles, and in 24 hours 407 1-4 knots; average speed during the entire trial, 16 3-4 knots." This is the whole of the statement, which is not supported by any particulars. We are left in ignorance as to the time of starting and arrival, whether the wind and weather were favorable or not, as to the revolutions of the screw per minute, the indicated horse-power, and other essential particulars. As a matter of fact, however, the *Wampanoag*, when she made this run, was not down to her load-draft; and doubtless had the advantage of favoring winds. She was not down to her load-draft, for the coal in her bunkers had already been pretty well drawn upon in the cruises she had been making previous to this trial, and the full complement of the other things that make up weight was not in. The ship, therefore, made the trip under conditions the most favorable to speed. But whether or no she attained the speed claimed in the statement we have quoted, is, of course, matter of great doubt. Experience teaches us to be shy of reports inspired by interested subordinates of the Steam Bureau, especially in the case of a trial designed to influence the action of Congress. The trial of the *Eutaw*, when both the steam machinery and Steam Bureau were adroitly glozed over, will be remembered as a typical case of this sort. But even if we let the figures pass—and for the sake of argument we are willing to assume that they are correct—they do not at all vindicate the efficiency of the machinery of the *Wampanoag*, as every one who is acquainted with the facts, will easily understand. No one denies that the *Wampanoag's* machinery may drive her in smooth weather, with favorable winds, and the ship considerably above her load-draft, at a high rate of speed. The point is, that the speed attained is out of all proportion with the means employed to attain it; in other words, that the expenditure of weight, of money, of space occupied by machinery, is entirely disproportionate to the power attained or attainable, or which is required to drive a ship of such matchless model as the *Wampanoag* at a very high rate of speed. It is easily susceptible of proof, as we have repeatedly shown, that the *Wampanoag* could be driven at a higher rate of speed even than that claimed for her in the figures we have quoted, with ordinary machinery of twenty-five per cent. less weight, and occupying forty to fifty per cent. less space in the vessel. In considering the results attained by the *Wampanoag*, therefore, the glamour of big figures

should never divert our attention from the question of the relation of cause to effect—of the means adopted to reach the end secured. The extravagant space occupied by the engine department of the *Wampanoag* fleet has practically ruined their efficiency as vessels of war. There is no adequate space left for either coal or provisions, to say nothing of the utter impossibility of properly berthing the crew, and the cramped-up quarters of the officers. Moreover, the immense and unnecessary weight of machinery which the engineer-in-chief has put in these ships, leaves no displacement to carry a respectable battery, without which the fleet could be whipped by such ships as the *Harford*—vessels of about one-half the *Wampanoag's* size. It would seem, also, that for a similar reason the *Wampanoag* fleet cannot afford the weight of *spar decks*, and without a spar deck (as experience, which came near being very dear indeed, has shown) these vessels are liable to be foundered in a heavy gale; for being low in the water, and their main decks surrounded by (about 7 1-2 feet) high bulwarks, when they ship a heavy sea their holds will soon be full enough of water to put out the fires, unless the hatches are tightly battened down, in which latter case the only air for ventilation and to supply the boiler furnaces, must come through a few ventilating pipes which run from the fire-rooms to the main deck. It would be hard to conceive of a more horrible place than the fire-rooms of these vessels in a heavy gale, with the hatches battened down. If the gale should be of long duration the consequences would be disastrous.

A mere reference to the sailing powers of these cruising ships will make any seaman smile. Four great pipes standing bolt upright, nearly as high as the main-tops—pipes which, it is said, are required, because the ships are so packed with MARTIN'S patent boilers—with guys nearly as extensive as the running rigging of a line-of-battle ship, and a fixed four-bladed screw, with an expanding pitch, to be continually dragged when the ship is running without steam; these appliances of the Steam Department of course pretty effectually dispose of their sailing qualities. In the planning of these vessels, all the other bureaus were compelled to accommodate everything to the designs of the Steam Bureau; the Bureaus of Construction, of Ordnance, of Provisions, the sailmaker, everybody, had to be subservient to the designer of the engines. The constructor was pushed so far that he was compelled to remodel his ship, and, if rumor speaks truth, to take down many frames after they had been erected, in order to build his ship around the machinery, which was to be surrounded by a ship at any sacrifice—comfort of officers and crew, sailing qualities, battery, store-room, everything. It is a fleet of ships built solely for speed—the only steam vessels ever built for that object; certainly the only naval ones, for even the Holyhead packets, which steam eighteen knots, provide accommodations for mails and passengers.

And yet this sacrifice of every quality which a ship of practical use should possess, is unnecessary, and is due solely to the false theories of engineering which have controlled the designing of the machinery of these ships. We have repeatedly shown, by unchallenged comparisons, that they would not only be faster ships with machinery constructed after old and well-tried plans, weighing much less, and occupying much less space in the vessels, but that they also could have carried a proper battery, plenty of stores, and more coal—and that, too, where it belongs, in the hold—besides being fully rigged and possessing those sailing qualities without which a vessel carrying so little coal as the *Wampanoag* is practically useless. Even admitting that such very high speed is essential in our Navy, it could easily have been obtained without annihilating every condition which any naval officer will admit to be fully as essential as speed.

Although we have frequently before shown that this is true, let us examine some proofs once again. According to the last report of the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, there is required to propel the *Wampanoag* 16.75 knots per hour but 6.75 horse-power per square foot of greatest immersed section, at the mean load draft of 18 feet 2 inches, and a displacement of 4,105 tons. As

this section at this draft is 725 square feet, there is necessary for the above speed (725×6.75) 4,893.7 horse-power. Now, as we have repeatedly shown, at least 1,000 more horse-power than this has been easily attained with a dozen examples of direct-acting screw machinery, which weighs, in the aggregate, 300 tons less than the *Wampanoag's*, and occupies some 40 per cent. less space in the ship than that of that vessel. Let us make this point clear.

The engines of the *Achilles*, *Warrior*, *Bellerophon*, etc., occupy of the length of the vessel 26 feet, the engines of the *Wampanoag* fleet occupy 46 feet in the same direction; again, the engine-room of the former vessels is only 31 feet long, and 35 feet 9 inches wide, while that of the *Wampanoag* is 56 feet long by 36 feet wide, and if these be added to the length and breadth taken up by Mr. ISHERWOOD's superheaters (a form of apparatus used only by that gentleman, and, therefore, properly to be included), the space occupied by the engine-room of the *Wampanoag* is 64 feet 9 inches long by 36 feet wide, against 31 feet long by 35 feet 9 inches wide in the other vessels.

Still further, while the volume measured off by the *Wampanoag's* pistons per minute is only about 28,000 cubic feet, the volume measured off by the pistons of the other vessels in the same time is from 52,000 to 72,000 cubic feet, and that, too, though the engines all occupy less than one-half the very valuable space, in the best part of the ship, which the *Wampanoag's* do, and run off twenty per cent. more power than even the exceedingly favorable estimate we have based on the newspaper report of the *Wampanoag's* last trial.

Nor only this: While the *Wampanoag* has 1,128 square feet of grate surface in her boilers, the other vessels have only 850 square feet; and, consequently, in comparing the total length occupied in the vessels by the steam machinery, it is found that while but 108 feet is taken up by the engine-room and fire-room of the other vessels, the length occupied in the *Wampanoag* is no less than 175 feet.

We have again referred to this subject, going over ground with which readers of the JOURNAL are already familiar, because we are well aware that the report of the trial of the *Wampanoag* will be adroitly used to influence Congressional action. It is all-important that the results of this trial should be intelligently considered with reference to well-attested facts, and sound principles of marine engineering and naval construction.

It is our painful duty to record this week the death of four officers of the United States Navy. Our mortuary list includes two rear-admirals, whose names have been associated for nigh upon half a century with the naval history of the country, and the record of whose official services recalls many of the most stirring and brilliant achievements of the National Navy—Rear-Admiral HENRY H. BELL and Rear-Admiral FREDERICK ENGLE. Of the remaining two, one—Lieutenant-Commander JOHN HENRY REED—had earned a prominent place among the younger officers of the line of the Navy; and the other—Assistant Surgeon C. H. PAGE—had filled for several years, with ability and discretion, a position upon the medical staff.

All we know of the particulars of the death of Admiral BELL and Lieutenant-Commander REED is contained in a brief dispatch from Japan. They were drowned together, on the 11th of January, at the mouth of the Osaka River. It seems that the mouth of the river had been closed by a sand-bar, which formed during a heavy storm. The Admiral, who had been waiting for several days to cross the bar, finally started, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant REED and thirteen men, in a boat from the *Hartford*. While passing over the bar, going in the direction of Osaka, the boat capsized, and all on board were drowned, except three sailors. The bodies were recovered, and buried near the mouth of the Osaka River.

Admiral BELL was the second of our rear-admirals commanding an important squadron whose death we have lately been called upon to record. On the 7th of December—scarcely a month previous to the catastrophe in the Osaka—Admiral

PALMER also met a sudden death, but from epidemic disease, at St. Thomas, and the command of the North Atlantic Squadron devolved upon another officer. It is a little singular that in both these cases the officer's term of service with his squadron was just on the point of expiring when unexpected death anticipated the order of the Navy Department, and gave a last relief. In Admiral BELL's case the relieving officer was already on his way to assume command. Both died at a distance from home, in the active performance of duty, and in the fullness of years and honors.

Admiral BELL was appointed to the Navy, from North Carolina, in 1823. As a youngster, he was on board the *Grampus* when she was engaged in clearing the coast of Cuba of pirates; and among his latest achievements, as squadron commander, were similar operations against the pirates of the Chinese seas. His record before and during the great war was an active and honorable one. At the capture and destruction of Barrier Forts, near Canton, China; at the capture of New Orleans, at Vicksburg, and during the blockade, he did wise and efficient service. Shortly before his death, Admiral BELL, having served the requisite number of years, was put upon the retired list. The command of the Asiatic Squadron devolves, temporarily, upon Commodore JOHN R. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the corvette *Shenandoah*; but he will soon be relieved by Rear-Admiral STEPHEN C. ROWAN, who is now on his way, in the *Piscataqua*, to Japan, under orders to take command of the squadron.

Rear-Admiral FREDERICK ENGLE, who died at Philadelphia on the 11th instant—just one month later than Admiral BELL—had been upon the retired list since 1866. His last duties were performed as Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. His age was sixty-eight years, and he had been in the naval service since 1814.

Lieutenant-Commander REED, who shared the fate of Admiral BELL, entered the service shortly before the war, during which he took part in many of the most important naval operations—at New Orleans, Vicksburg, the engagement with the Rebel ram *Arkansas*, the siege at Port Hudson, the iron-clad operations off Charleston and Stono River, etc. It was a career of hope and promise cut short at its very commencement. Assistant Surgeon PAGE, who died of disease on the *Hartford*, was an efficient medical officer, but of brief naval experience.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate has passed, without amendment, Mr. WILSON's bill for the gradual reduction of the Army, and to discontinue unnecessary grades therein. A synopsis of the bill was given in the JOURNAL of Feb. 8th.

The nomination of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN to be General by brevet was referred to the Military Committee, which has decided to report to the Senate, in executive session, a resolution disapproving of the policy of brevetting officers to the grade of Lieutenant-General and General. It is reported that the Senate is disposed to make the brevet nomination of General SHERMAN an occasion for action virtually abolishing the whole brevet system. Another report is, that the Military Committee has under consideration an amendment to the law which enacts that Army officers over 45 years in the service "may be retired," so that it shall read "shall be retired," the object being to secure the retirement of Adjutant-General THOMAS, who has been directed by the President to return to his post in the War Department, and personally perform the functions of his office. It seems that General THOMAS and Secretary STANTON are not on friendly relations. These reports we give only on the authority of Washington correspondents, not vouching for their correctness.

Mr. WILSON offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for an exhibit of the comparative rates now paid by the United States for the transportation of troops and military stores to the Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific (Eastern Division) railroad companies; also for information as to the amount and values of subsistence stores issued under the orders of the War Department to Indians in charge of the Indian Bureau, and for which payment has not been made by the Department of the Interior.

The joint resolution, previously passed in the House, for reducing the expenses of the War Department, etc., was taken up and passed on motion of Mr. WILSON. It provides for the reduction of the expenses in the city of

New York by concentrating the business of the various bureaus connected with the War Department into one building, at a cost not exceeding \$25,000 per annum, and the selection of a suitable property for receiving and storing Army stores, at a cost not exceeding \$50,000 per annum.

The Secretary of War was directed to communicate to the Senate the numbers of Military Districts or Headquarters established in the District of Columbia; the number, name, rank and duty of each officer connected therewith, and the aggregate expenses of the same, and whether officers of the Army are detailed for duties other than military, and for what and by whom detailed; the name or rank of such officer, and by what law or Army regulation the same is authorized. A resolution was also introduced inquiring of the President whether any new military department, division, or district has been authorized, and if so, under what authority of law. The resolution has reference, of course, to the new military division created for General SHERMAN by the President.

Petitions and memorials were presented for the relief of owners of property destroyed by the United States troops during the war; from several commodores praying that all commodores on the retired list on the 1st of January, 1867, be promoted to be rear admirals; from officers of the Volunteer Army, protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON, relative to commutation for pay, and setting forth that their claims are equitable, and grow out of the law of Congress, the decision of which is now pending in the Supreme Court; of several generals of the Army, praying that the Secretary of War may be directed to appropriate large cannon to erect a monument to General SEDGWICK; from Army officers, protesting against the passage of Mr. WILSON's bill, relative to commutation for servants' pay; from CARL HEINTZ, a German journalist, and other German citizens, praying for the abolition of the Presidency of the United States, on the ground that it is a copy of royalty, and dangerous to the Republic.

The bill for the relief of certain Government contractors was called up by Mr. GRIMES, who explained that a commodore and other officers had examined the claim, and reported that it is justly due; that the sum mentioned is about \$200,000, and that it was the result of changes which were made in iron-clads. No final action was taken on the bill.

A bill to restore Lieutenant-Commander ABBOTT, U. S. N., to the retired list, was passed; also, the joint resolution authorizing the Lighthouse Board to place warnings over obstructions at the entrance of bays in the fair ways of channels.

The Military Committee will probably report a bill embodying Major WHITTLESEY's proposed system of military instruction.

The correspondence between General GRANT and General HANCOCK, in regard to the recent removals in the New Orleans city government was laid before the House. The House, after a sharp debate, passed a bill giving \$8 per month pension to every surviving officer and enlisted man in the military service of the United States who served continuously three months in the war of 1812, and who was honorably discharged, and who, during the late Rebellion, did not adhere to the cause of the enemies of the Government, who can take the test oath, and who is in circumstances which render him dependent.

Mr. VAN HORN introduced a bill relating to the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department. It was referred to the Naval Committee.

The bill appropriating \$33,000 for Army expenses was discussed in Committee on the Whole, and the Committee rose without disposing of it. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for his correspondence with Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, relative to the proposition of conferring on him the brevet rank of General.

THE pay in the Prussian army is to be increased, but even with the additional grant lieutenants will get only twenty-five to thirty thalers (the thaler is equal to seventy cents, gold) per month. Colonels will receive 2,600 thalers a year, with several extras for horses. Surgeons 600 to 3,000 thalers. Prussian military officers, however, expect to make good the deficiencies of their pay by contracting advantageous marriages; a circumstance which, joined with the frequent union of the matrimonial, and the military questions in the debates of the French deputies, shows how important the holy marital state is to the military powers of Europe.

It now appears to be generally understood that the President has tendered General McCLELLAN, the appointment of Minister to England, but it is not known whether he will accept or not. It is expected that Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our present Minister to the Court of St. James, will retire some time during next April.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.
ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Commodore Henry Walke, to command the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.
Commander Walter W. Queen, to command the *Tuscarora*.
Lieutenant-Commander James M. Pritchett, to duty on board the *Tuscarora*.

FEBRUARY 13.—Second Assistant Engineer James Wylie, to duty on board the *Nyack*.
FEBRUARY 14.—Carpenter John A. Dixon, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Commodore Charles H. Poor, from command of the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on May 1st next, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 14.—Carpenter Charles Boardman, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober, to duty on board the *Nyack*, and he is placed on waiting orders.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Ensign John Brennan, from duty on board the *Wasp*, and granted leave for discharge.

FEBRUARY 10.—Mate William F. Walcott, from duty on board the *Wyoming*, and granted leave for discharge.

FEBRUARY 11.—Acting Master Isaac Hallock, from duty on board the *Wasp*, and granted leave for discharge.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Master Henry E. Bartlett

DISCHARGED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, of the *Wyoming*.

FEBRUARY 12.—Mate William Dyer, of the *Constitution*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service since last report:

Acting Master E. B. Hussey, from February 15th.

Acting Ensigns—Charles Boyer, from February 10th; G. H. Rice and Frank S. Kastman, from February 12th, and G. W. Baker, from February 16th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Sloat, from February 14th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers—John Allan from February 9th, and Leo Bertach and John G. Balla, from February 14th.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 8.—First Lieutenant C. B. Barlow, to duty on board the *Dobbin*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 8.—First Lieutenant F. W. Sparrow, from duty on board the *Dobbin*, and ordered to the *Yansemund*.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FEBRUARY 12.—Second Lieutenant M. Grant Woodward, for ten days.

FEBRUARY 14.—Second Lieutenant Henry T. Blake, for thirty days.

FEBRUARY 17.—Chief Engineer M. H. Plunkett, for two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEBRUARY 17.—Captains W. A. Howard, John McGowan and J. H. Merryman are ordered to proceed to Baltimore as a Board of Engineers to examine into the circumstances attending the burning of the *Nemaha*, and to transact such other business as may come before it. Captain Howard will act as president of the board.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 15, 1868:

Nicholas W. Utter, seaman, December 27, 1867, U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, at sea.

Joseph Kirk, ordinary seaman, February 1st, revenue steamer *Alleghany*, Baltimore.

Thomas Blizard, landsman, January 27th, U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, at sea.

John Earle, beneficiary, February 5th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

William Wells, seaman, February 8th, revenue steamer *Vermont*, New York.

Alexander Foyle, seaman, February 24, Naval Hospital, New York.

William H. White, acting third assistant engineer, February 9th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Frederick Engle, rear-admiral, February 12th, Philadelphia.

Charles Fisher, landsman, February 11th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE IN THE
REGULAR ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Mechem, to be surgeon, June 16, 1867, vice Abbott, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Dallas Bache, to be surgeon, August 5, 1867, vice Taylor, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Blencowe E. Fryer, to be surgeon, October 30, 1867, vice Getty, deceased.

G. H. T. Ferdinand Axt, of New York, to be assistant surgeon, October 9, 1867, vice Stillman, retired.

Peter Moffatt, of California, to be assistant surgeon, October 9, 1867, vice Schenck, resigned.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Turtle, to be first lieutenant, August 13, 1867, vice Hazlep, deceased.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant James Pike, to be first lieutenant, September 27, 1867, vice Madigan, deceased. (Since deceased.)

Second Lieutenant Washington I. Henderson, to be first lieutenant, October 14, 1867, vice Pike, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant James Cahill, to be captain, November 1, 1867, vice Gordon, promoted to the Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Ely S. Parker, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1867, vice Allen, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Frank C. Grugan, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1867, vice Cahill, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant James A. Clifford, to be first lieutenant, January 22, 1867, vice Carroll, appointed captain in the Ninth Cavalry.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain George C. Cram, of the Sixth regiment of Cavalry, to be major, October 12, 1867, vice Johnson, retired.

Captain George A. Gordon, of the Second regiment of Cavalry, to be major, November 1, 1867, vice Chambliss, resigned.

First Lieutenant John Lee, to be captain, July 31, 1867, vice Hedges, resigned.

First Lieutenant Joseph Rendelbrook, to be captain, August 13, 1867, vice Kelly, deceased.

First Lieutenant Edwin J. Conway, to be captain, August 16, 1867, vice Long, retired.

First Lieutenant Bird L. Fletcher, to be captain, August 25, 1867, vice Thompson, promoted to the Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant David A. Irwin, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Lee, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Will. I. Moberley, to be first lieutenant, August 16, 1867, vice Conway, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James B. Cole, to be first lieutenant, August 25, 1867, vice Fletcher, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hick, to be first lieutenant, September 2, 1867, vice Barnhart, dismissed.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant James Hastings, to be captain, August 11, 1867, vice Owens, deceased.

First Lieutenant Robert Sweatman, to be captain, November 4, 1867, vice Harrison, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brady, to be first lieutenant, August 11, 1867, vice Hastings, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Calbraith P. Rodgers, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1867, vice Ruggles, cashiered.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, to be captain, September 17, 1867, vice Spangler, deceased.

First Lieutenant Adna R. Chaffee, to be captain, October 12, 1867, vice Cram, promoted to the Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, to be first lieutenant, January 22, 1867, vice Bennett, appointed captain in the Seventeenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, to be first lieutenant, May 7, 1867, vice Wood, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William Harper, Jr., to be first lieutenant, May 10, 1867, vice Madden, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Harry E. Scott, to be first lieutenant, June 8, 1867, vice Irwin, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James F. Hill, to be first lieutenant, September 17, 1867, vice Tupper, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain John A. Thompson, of the Fourth regiment of Cavalry, to be major, August 25, 1867, vice Abert, deceased.

First Lieutenant Lee P. Gillette, to be captain, June 8, 1867, vice Robeson, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Nowlan, to be first lieutenant, December 3, 1866, vice Custer, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Abell, to be first lieutenant, February 21, 1867, vice Moylan, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Charles Brewster, to be first lieutenant, February 24, 1867, vice Weir, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant James M. Bell, to be first lieutenant, April 2, 1867, vice Fairly, deceased.

Second Lieutenant David W. Wallingford, to be first lieutenant, June 8, 1867, vice Gillette, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John M. Johnson, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1867, vice Nowlan, the regimental commissary.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant William McCleave, to be first lieutenant, March 6, 1867, vice Hooker, appointed captain in the Ninth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Augustus W. Starr, to be first lieutenant, June 10, 1867, vice Hobart, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Mortimer M. Wheeler, to be first lieutenant, August 26, 1867, vice Kauffman, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Jonathan D. Stevenson, to be first lieutenant, August 26, 1867, vice Oliver, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Robert Carrick, to be first lieutenant, October 9, 1867, vice Chamberlain, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant James G. Birney, to be first lieutenant, April 14, 1867, vice Griffin, deceased.

Second Lieutenant J. Lee, Humfreville, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1867, vice Blackaller, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Francis Moore, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1867, vice Humfreville, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1867, vice Moore, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Louis H. Rucker, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice De Greas, appointed captain.

Second Lieutenant Byron Dawson, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Boice, appointed captain.

Second Lieutenant John S. Lownd, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Dodge, appointed captain.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Heyl, appointed captain.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George W. Graham, to be captain, May 29, 1867, vice Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Nicholas D. Badger, to be first lieutenant, May 29, 1867, vice Graham, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1867, vice Alvord, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant George F. Raulston, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Gray, appointed captain.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant William L. Haskin, to be captain, October 15, 1867, vice Kilpatrick, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, to be first lieutenant, August 28, 1867, vice Von Michalowski, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Lowell A. Chamberlin, to be first lieutenant, October 15, 1867, vice Haskin, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant William D. Fuller, to be captain, November 1, 1867, vice Kip, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Thompson P. McElrath, to be captain, September 24, 1867, vice Stone, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Frank Thorpe, to be first lieutenant, June 6, 1867, vice Barstow, deceased.

Second Lieutenant William J. Patterson, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1867, vice Gordon, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1867, vice Beck, the regimental quartermaster.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John Cusack, to be captain, September 18, 1867, vice Green, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Francis E. Pierce, to be first lieutenant, September 9, 1867, vice Spalding, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Placidus Ord, to be first lieutenant, September 18, 1867, vice Cusack, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, to be captain, August 15, 1867, vice West, cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Alstorpius Werringer, Jr., to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1867, vice Byrne, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William H. Boyle, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1867, vice Noggle, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John P. Thompson, to be first lieutenant, July 24, 1867, vice Helm, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Bonnell, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1867, vice Belger, the regimental adjutant.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Anthony W. Vogdes, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Lautz, dropped for desertion.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William W. Fleming, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Willand, dropped for desertion.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick E. Grossmann, to be captain, October 12, 1867, vice Cullen, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John B. Johnson, to be first lieutenant, October 12, 1867, vice Grossmann, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joel H. Lyman, to be first lieutenant, October 12, 1867, vice Miller, wholly retired.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Snyder, to be captain, August 6, 1867, vice Bliss, promoted to the Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Robinson, to be first lieutenant, August 6, 1867, vice Snyder, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William W. Wallace, to be first lieutenant, September 25, 1867, vice Means, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George W. Walker, to be captain, March 7, 1867, vice Yard, appointed major in the Tenth Cavalry (since deceased).

First Lieutenant Timothy Connelly, to be captain, September 10, 1867, vice Walker, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Morris C. Foot, to be first lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Walker, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Gilbert C. Smith, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1867, vice Connelly, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John F. Trout, to be first lieutenant, November 10, 1867, vice Penney, wholly retired.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain David B. McKibbin, of the Thirty-second regiment of Infantry, to be major, September 15, 1867, vice Hayman, promoted to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John D. Geoghegan, to be first lieutenant, July 28, 1867, vice Dunn, appointed captain in the Twenty-first Infantry.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Nolen, to be first lieutenant, October 17, 1867, vice Thieman, wholly retired.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr, to be captain, October 5, 1867, vice Carey, appointed paymaster.

Second Lieutenant Eugene H. Townsend, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1867, vice Keeling, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Pratt, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1867, vice McGinniss, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant William Auman, to be first lieutenant, October 5, 1867, vice Horr, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James P. Brown, to be captain, August 15, 1867, vice Galloway, cashiered.

First Lieutenant James H. Stewart, to be captain, September 17, 1867, vice Tracy, deceased.

First Lieutenant George Shorkley, to be captain, October 13, 1867, vice Fetterman, deceased.

First Lieutenant Frederick W. Coleman, to be captain, October 22, 1867, vice Cummings, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Charles J. Johnson, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1867, vice Brown, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank C. Brunk, to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1867, vice Breckenridge, deceased. (Since deceased).

Second Lieutenant Wilbur F. Du Bois, to be first lieutenant, September 17, 1867, vice Stewart, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Blair, to be first lieutenant, October 13, 1867, vice Shorkley, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry R. Brinkerhoff, to be first lieutenant, November 7, 1867, vice Brunk, deceased.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel B. Hayman, of the Tenth regiment of Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 15, 1867, vice Doubleday, promoted to the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Captain Ebenezer Gay, of the Thirty-fourth regiment of Infantry, to be major, September 16, 1867, vice O'Connell, deceased.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Black, to be captain, July 6, 1867, vice Bryton, resigned. (Since deceased).

First Lieutenant Malcolm McArthur, to be captain, September 18, 1867, vice Warren, deceased.

First Lieutenant Robert B. Wade, to be captain, September 29, 1867, vice Black, deceased.

First Lieutenant George H. Cram, to be captain, October 8, 1867, vice Swarwout, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Troxel, to be first lieutenant, July 6, 1867, vice Black, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles Garretson, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1867, vice Sutherland, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Alexander H. M. Taylor, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1867, vice Garretson, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., to be first lieutenant, September 13, 1867, vice Lamborn, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus S. Roberts, to be first lieutenant, September 18, 1867, vice McArthur, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1867, vice Wade, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Greene, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1867, vice Stephenson, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Alvan S. Galbreth, to be first lieutenant, January 22, 1867, vice Wilcox, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Royal S. Carr, to be first lieutenant, February 23, 1867, vice Brent, the regimental quartermaster. (Since resigned).

Second Lieutenant James Regan, to be first lieutenant, August 12, 1867, vice Carr, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William H. Campion, to be first lieutenant, October 24, 1867, vice Skinner, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be captain, July 23, 1867, vice Smith, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William Atwood, to be first lieutenant, July 23, 1867, vice Hammer, the regimental quartermaster.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John McIntosh, to be captain, October 5, 1867, vice Pomeroy, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Septimus E. Carncross, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1867, vice Stickney

Second Lieutenant James P. Richardson, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice McLoughlin, appointed captain.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George M. Templeton, to be captain, October 19, 1867, vice Harding, wholly retired.

Second Lieutenant Alpheus H. Bowman, to be first lieutenant, March 5, 1867, vice D'Isay, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edmund L. McCauley, to be first lieutenant, March 5, 1867, vice Thompson, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John C. Jenness, to be first lieutenant, March 5, 1867, vice Bowman, the regimental adjutant. (Since deceased.)

Second Lieutenant Thomas Connolly, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1867, vice Warren, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant George H. Palmer, to be first lieutenant, August 2, 1867, vice Jenness, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1867, vice Templeton, promoted.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Luther M. DeMotte, to be first lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Miner, appointed captain in the Twenty-second Infantry. (Since resigned.)

Second Lieutenant Ira McL. Barton, to be first lieutenant, August 20, 1867, vice Porter, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James W. Shaw, to be first lieutenant, October 31, 1867, vice DeMotte, resigned.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lemuel Pettie, to be captain, November 2, 1867, vice Edgerton, wholly retired.

Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1867, vice Pettie, promoted.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas Little, to be captain, November 1, 1867, vice Yates, retired.

Second Lieutenant Philip H. Ellis, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1866, vice Marshall, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1866, vice O'Toole, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant John G. Telford, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1867, vice Little, promoted.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Homer J. Ripley, to be captain, September 15, 1867, vice McKibbin, promoted to the Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William McK. Owen, to be first lieutenant, September 21, 1866, vice Ripley, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1866, vice Fergus, promoted.

Second Lieutenant George Macomber, to be first lieutenant, January 14, 1867, vice Burgoyne, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Almeron S. Mathews, to be first lieutenant, September 15, 1867, vice Ripley, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, to be captain, November 1, 1866, vice Young, wholly retired.

First Lieutenant Robert Harrison, to be captain, March 7, 1867, vice Meredith, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Joseph G. Waters, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1866, vice Honey, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, to be first lieutenant, January 17, 1867, vice Corlies, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant James W. Powell, to be first lieutenant, March 7, 1867, vice Harrison, promoted.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Walter Clifford, to be captain, July 31, 1867, vice Dykeman, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Clifford, promoted.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abner Doubleday, of the Seventeenth regiment of Infantry, to be colonel, September 15, 1867, vice Griffin, deceased.

First Lieutenant Frederick W. Bailey, to be captain, October 7, 1867, vice Lathrop, deceased.

Second Lieutenant James D. Vernay, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1867, vice Bonafant, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, to be first lieutenant, October 7, 1867, vice Bailey, promoted.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William Harmon, to be first lieutenant, November 14, 1867, vice Hendee, wholly retired.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant George W. Balard, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1867, vice Pope, the regimental quartermaster.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Alexander McL. Crawford, to be first lieutenant, March 29, 1867, vice Spurgin, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant James N. Morgan, to be first lieutenant, June 12, 1867, vice Craudal, appointed captain in the Forty-first Infantry.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Zenas R. Bliss, of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, to be major, August 6, 1867, vice Von Schrader, deceased.

First Lieutenant Emil Adam, to be captain, May 31, 1867, vice McKim, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William Hoelcke, to be first lieutenant, January 5, 1867, vice Keeler, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, to be first lieutenant, January 7, 1867, vice O'Reilly, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, to be first lieutenant, May 31, 1867, vice Adam, promoted.

Second Lieutenant H. Baxter Quimby, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1867, vice Warren, appointed captain.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, to be first lieutenant, October 5, 1867, vice Bucklin, dismissed.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, to be first lieutenant, May 2, 1867, vice Funk, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Lawton, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1867, vice Schenck, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Edward Donovan, to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1867, vice Ingraham, deceased.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Alanson E. Niles, to be first lieutenant, January 4, 1867, vice Joyce, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Jacob W. Keller, to be first lieutenant, March 20, 1867, vice Lynch, appointed captain.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant William Shields, to be first lieutenant, January 15, 1867, vice Sylvester, the regimental adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Frank R. Rice, to be first lieutenant, June 5, 1867, vice Shea, appointed captain.

Second Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, to be first lieutenant, June 5, 1867, vice Rice, the regimental quartermaster.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Julius E. Quenton, to be first lieutenant, March 1, 1866, vice Cleghorn, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Edward C. Knowler, to be first lieutenant, March 25, 1867, vice Warden, the regimental adjutant.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieutenant John M. Stephenson, of the Fourth regiment of Artillery, to the Seventeenth regiment of Infantry, August 19, 1867.

First Lieutenant Ormsby M. Mitchell, of the Seventeenth regiment of Infantry, to the Fourth regiment of Artillery, August 19, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., of the Fifth regiment of Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, July 5, 1867.

Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, to the Fourth regiment of Artillery, September 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, to the Third regiment of Cavalry, September 7, 1867.

First Sergeant James Calhoun, of company E, Twenty-third regiment, United States Infantry, to be second lieutenant in the Thirty-second United States Infantry, July 31, 1867, vice Shepard, the regimental quartermaster.

Charles L. Hudson, late first lieutenant of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers, to be second lieutenant in the Fifteenth regiment

United States Infantry, November 19, 1867, vice Du Bois, promoted.

Oliver W. Longan, late sergeant-major of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be second lieutenant in the Seventh regiment U. S. Cavalry, November 20, 1867, vice Johnson, promoted.

William M. Bandy, late captain of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, to be second lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth regiment U. S. Infantry, August 25, 1867, vice De Motte, promoted.

Louis J. Stonborn, late sergeant of the U. S. Army, to be second lieutenant in the Third regiment U. S. Infantry, October 19, 1867, vice Bonnal, promoted.

Sergeant E. Lee Myer, of company F, Twenty-ninth regiment U. S. Infantry, to be second lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth regiment U. S. Infantry, December 6, 1867, vice Merritt, promoted.

LIST OF MILITARY POSTS AND STATIONS AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS.

Mobile, Ala.; latitude 30 deg. 41 min. 48 sec., longitude 87 deg. 59 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Mobile, Ala.

Garrison.—Headquarters, and A, G, I and K, Fifteenth Infantry. Monument Station, Kansas; P. O. address, Monument Station, Kansas.

Garrison.—I, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Mojave, Camp, A. T.; latitude 34 deg. 56 min., longitude 114 deg. 40 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, via Fort Yuma, Cal.; East side of the Colorado river, two hundred and nine miles north of Fort Yuma.

Garrison.—K and L, Eighth Cavalry and D, Ninth Infantry. Monroe, Fort, Va.; latitude 37 deg. 2 min., longitude 76 deg. 12 min.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Fort Monroe, Va.; on Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads.

Garrison.—A and C, Fifth Artillery, G, First Artillery, A, Third Artillery and F, Fourth Artillery. Monroe, La.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Monroe, La.

Garrison.—I, Twentieth Infantry. Montgomery, Ala.; latitude 32 deg. 21 min., longitude 86 deg. 25 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Montgomery, Ala.

Garrison.—G, Fifth Cavalry, and D, Fifteenth Infantry. Montgomery, Fort, N. Y.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; at Rouse's Point, near the outlet of Lake Champlain.

Garrison.—F, Fifteenth Infantry. Morgan, Fort, Ala.; latitude 30 deg. 14 min., longitude 88 deg. 40 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Mobile, Ala.; at Mobile Point, Mobile bay.

Garrison.—F, Fifteenth Infantry. Morgan, Fort, C. T.; latitude 40 deg. 20 min., longitude about 104 deg.; Department of the Platte. P. O. address, Fort Morgan, C. T.; on the south bank of the south fork of the Platte river, one hundred miles southwest of Julesburg, C. T.

Garrison.—G, Fourth Infantry. Morgantown, N. C.; Department of the South. P. O. address, Morgantown, N. C.

Garrison.—A and I, Fifth Cavalry. Moultrie, Fort, S. C.; latitude 32 deg. 45 min., longitude 79 deg. 51 min.; Department of the South. P. O. address, Charleston, S. C.; on the south side of Sullivan's Island, on the main channel entrance into Charleston Harbor.

Garrison.—H and M, Sixth Cavalry. Mount Vernon, Ala.; latitude 31 deg. 6 min., longitude 88 deg. 5 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Mount Vernon, Alabama.

Garrison.—E, Fifteenth Infantry. Nacogdoches, Tex.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Nacogdoches, Tex.

Garrison.—A and B, Twenty-sixth Infantry. Nashville, Tenn.; latitude 36 deg. 9 min., longitude 86 deg. 49 min.; Department of the Cumberland. P. O. address, Nashville, Tenn.

Garrison.—B, Fifth Cavalry; Headquarters, A, B, D and F, Forty-fifth Infantry. Natchez, Miss.; latitude 31 deg. 34 min., longitude 91 deg. 25 min.; Department of Mississippi and Arkansas. P. O. address, Natchez, Miss.

Garrison.—G and H, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Newberne, N. C.; latitude 35 deg. 20 min., longitude 77 deg. 5 min.; Department of the South. P. O. address, Newberne, N. C.

Garrison.—K, Eighth Infantry. New Iberia, La.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, New Iberia, La.

Garrison.—G, Twentieth Infantry. New Orleans, La.; latitude 29 deg. 58 min., longitude 90 deg. 7 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, New Orleans, La.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, G, I and K, Thirty-ninth Infantry; A, B, C and G, First Infantry. Newport Barracks, latitude 39 deg. 5 min., longitude 84 deg. 29 min.; Department of the Cumberland. P. O. address, Newport, Ky.

Garrison.—General Service Recruits. Niagara, Fort, N. Y.; latitude 43 deg. 18 min., longitude 79 deg. 8 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; at the mouth of the Niagara river, at Yonkstown, N. Y.

Garrison.—A, Forty-second Infantry. Norfolk, Va.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Norfolk, Va.

Garrison.—B, Twenty-first Infantry. Ontario, Fort, N. Y.; latitude 43 deg. 20 min., longitude 76 deg. 40 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Oswego, N. Y.

Garrison.—D, Forty-second Infantry. Paducah, Ky.; latitude 37 deg. 8 min., longitude 88 deg. 40 min.; Department of the Cumberland. P. O. address, Paducah, Ky.

Garrison.—A and E, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Petersburg, Va.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Petersburg, Va.

Garrison.—Headquarters and C, D, E, I and K, Twenty-first Infantry. Phoenix, Fort, Mass.; Department of the East. P. O. address, New Bedford, Mass.

Pickens, Fort, Fla.; latitude 30 deg. 19 min., longitude 87 deg. 16 min. 54 sec.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Fort Pickens, Fla.; on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Harbor.

Garrison.—Detachment of Fifth Artillery. Pickering, Fort, Mass.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Salem, Mass.; situated at Salem, Mass.

Pike, Fort, La.; latitude 30 deg. 10 min., longitude 89 deg. 38 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, New Orleans, La.; on the island called "Petites Coquilles," thirty-five miles northeast from New Orleans.

Garrison.—C, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Pinckney, Castle, S. C.; latitude 32 deg. 46 min., longitude 79 deg. 57 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Charleston, S. C.; on the southern point of Shute's Folly Island, on the north side of Charleston harbor, at the mouth of Cooper river.

Pine Bluff, Ark.; latitude 34 deg. 10 min., longitude 91 deg. 53 min.; Department of Mississippi and Arkansas. P. O. address, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Garrison.—D, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Department of the Cumberland. P. O. address, Shiloh, Gibson county, Tenn.

Garrison.—F, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; latitude 44 deg. 41 min., longitude 73 deg. 25 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Plattsburg, N. Y.; at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Garrison.—B and E, Forty-second Infantry. Plummer, Camp, N. M.; latitude 36 deg. 32 min. 43 sec., longitude 106 deg. 51 min.; Department of the Missouri. P. O. address, via Santa Fe, N. M.; on the Chama river, in northwesterly direction from Santa Fe, and where the old Spanish trail crosses the river for the last time, in the section of the country known as Terra Amarillo.

Garrison.—C, Thirty-seventh Infantry. Plymouth, N. C.; Department of the South. P. O. address, Plymouth, N. C.

Garrison.—B, Fortieth Infantry. Point, Fort, Cal.; latitude 37 deg. 56 min., longitude 122 deg. 26 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.; in San Francisco Harbor, Cal.

Garrison.—D, U. S. Engineers Battery. Popham, Fort, Me.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Bucksport, Me.; on Hunnwell's Point, at the mouth of Kennebec river.

Porter, Fort, N. Y.; latitude 42 deg. 43 min., longitude 78 deg. 56 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Buffalo, N. Y.; a Buffalo, N. Y.

Garrison.—L, First Artillery, and C, Forty-second Infantry. Preble, Fort, Me.; latitude 43 deg. 39 min., longitude 70 deg. 20 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Portland, Me.; on the northern extremity of Cape Elizabeth, called Spring Point.

Garrison.—M, Third Artillery. Presidio, Fort, Cal.; latitude 37 deg. 48 min., longitude 122 deg. 26 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, San Francisco, California; three miles west of San Francisco, California.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A and M, Second Artillery. Pulaski, Fort, Ga.; latitude 32 deg. 2 min., longitude 80 deg. 34 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Savannah, Ga.; on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river.

Garrison.—F, Sixteenth Infantry. Raleigh, N. C.; latitude 35 deg. 47 min., longitude 78 deg. 48 min.; Department of the South. P. O. address, Raleigh, N. C.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, B and E, Eighth Infantry. Refugio, Texas. P. O. address, Refugio, Texas.

Garrison.—D, Thirty-fifth Infantry. Randolph, Fort, D. T.; latitude 43 deg. 1 min., longitude 98 deg. 12 min.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, via Sioux City Iowa; on the west bank of the Missouri river, one hundred and forty-six miles above Sioux City, Iowa.

Garrison.—F, Twenty-second Infantry. Ransom, Fort, D. T.; latitude 46 deg., longitude 48 deg.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, Fort Ransom, D. T.; on Cheyenne river, D. T., sixty-five miles nearly due west from Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Garrison.—G and H, Tenth Infantry. Reading, Fort, Cal.; latitude 40 deg. 28 min. 22 sec., longitude 122 deg. 7 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, Shasta City, Cal.; one mile east of the Sacramento river, two and one-half miles above the mouth of Corcoran creek, and about twenty miles southwest of Shasta City, California.

Reno, Fort, D. T.; latitude 43 deg. 55 min., longitude 105 deg. 6 min.; Department of the Platte. P. O. address, via Fort Laramie, D. T.; on Powder river, one hundred and eighty miles a little west of north from Fort Laramie, D. T.

Garrison.—A, B, C, E and G, Eighteenth Infantry. Reynolds, Camp, M. T.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, via Helena, M. T.; on the south bank of the Sun river, about six miles west of what is known as the crossing of said river. It is about fifty miles southwest from Fort Benton, and about eighty-two miles north of Helena.

Garrison.—A, C, D, F, I and K, Thirteenth Infantry. Reynolds, Fort, C. T.; Department of the Missouri. P. O. address, Pueblo, C. T.

Garrison.—L, Seventh Cavalry, D, Fifth Infantry. Reynolds Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Garrison.—Forty-fourth Infantry. Rice, Fort, D. T.; latitude 46 deg. 38 min., longitude 130 deg.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, via Sioux City, Iowa; on the west bank of the Missouri river, ten miles above the mouth of Cannonball river.

Garrison.—A, B, I and K, Twenty-second Infantry. Richmond, Va.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Garrison.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Eleventh Infantry, F, Fifth Cavalry, F, Fifth Artillery. Ridgely, Fort, Minn.; latitude 44 deg. 30 min., longitude 95 deg.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, Fort Ridgely, Minn.; on the left bank of the Minnesota river, at its junction with the Rock river.

Riley, Fort, Kas.; latitude 39 deg., longitude 96 deg. 30 min.; Department of the Missouri. P. O. address, Fort Riley, Kas.; on the east bank of the Pawnee river, immediately opposite its junction with the Smoky Hill fork to form the Kansas river.

Garrison.—Headquarters, and B, C, F, G, H and K, Tenth Cavalry. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; latitude 26 deg. 23 min., longitude 99 deg. 2 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Rio Grande City, Tex.; at Rio Grande City.

Garrison.—A, G and I, Forty-first Infantry. Ripley, Fort, Minn.; latitude 46 deg. 10 min. 30 sec., longitude 94 deg. 18 min. 30 sec.; Department of Dakota. P. O. address, Fort Ripley, Minn.; on the west bank of the Mississippi river, about three hundred yards south of the point where the little river Nokan empties into the Mississippi.

Garrison.—A, Tenth Infantry. Russell, Fort, D. A., Dakota Territory. P. O. address, Laporte, D. T.

Garrison.—Headquarters and B, C, D, E, G and K, Thirtieth Infantry, and E, Second Cavalry. Rockspring, Camp, at Cal.; Department of California. P. O. address, through Department Headquarters.

Garrison.—Detachment of Fourteenth Infantry. Rodgers, Battery, Va.; latitude 38 deg. 50 min., longitude 77 deg. 2 min. 47 sec.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Alexandria, Va.; at Alexandria, Va.

Garrison.—D, Twenty-ninth Infantry. Rome, Ga.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Rome, Ga.

Garrison.—G and H, Thirty-third Infantry. Round Top, Tex.; latitude 30 deg. 4 min., longitude 96 deg. 40 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Fayette county, Tex.

Garrison.—I, Seventeenth Infantry. Ruby, Camp, Nev.; latitude 40 deg., longitude 115 deg. 55 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, Camp Ruby, Nev.; on the western side of Ruby valley, about two miles from the Overland Mail and Telegraph Station.

Garrison.—I, Ninth Infantry. Russell Barracks, Washington D. C.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Twelfth Infantry. Salisbury Beach, Fort, at Mass.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Salisbury, Mass.

San Antonio, Tex. latitude 29 deg. 35 min., longitude 98 deg. 52 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, San Antonio, Tex.

Garrison.—Headquarters and C, E and I, Thirty-fifth Infantry. Sanders, Fort, D. T.; latitude 41 deg. 20 min., longitude 105 deg. 52 min.; Department of the Platte. P. O. address, Fort Sanders, D. T.; about one and three-fourths of a mile east of the Big Laramie river, one hundred and thirty miles northwest of Denver City, C. T.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, D, E, I and K, Thirty-sixth Infantry; G, Second Cavalry.

Sandy Hook, Fort, at N. J.; Department of the East. P. O. address, New York City.

San Jose, Point, Cal.; latitude 37 deg. 48 min., longitude 122 deg. 26 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, San Francisco Harbor.

Garrison.—D, Second Artillery. San Juan Island, W. T.; latitude 48 deg. 30 min., longitude 123 deg. 4 min.; Department of California. P. O. address, Port Townsend, W. T.; in Archipelago de Haro.

Garrison.—I, Second Artillery. Savannah, Ga.; latitude 32 deg. 5 min., longitude 81 deg. 5 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Savannah, Ga.

Garrison.—C and H, Sixteenth Infantry. Samuel, Fort, Me.; latitude 43 deg. 59 min., longitude 70 deg. 20 min.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Portland, Me.; on House Island, Portland Harbor, opposite Fort Preble Maine.

Schofield, Camp, Va.; Department of the Potomac. P. O. address, Lynchburg, Va.

Garrison.—Headquarters, and F, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and G, I and K, Eleventh Infantry.

Scott, Camp Winfield, Nevada; latitude 41 deg. 24 min., longitude 117 deg. 30 min.

Garrison.—A, Eighth Cavalry. Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Garrison.—K, Fifth Cavalry. Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. Harbor; Department of the East. P. O. address, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor;

the foot of the Jornada del Muerto mountain, eight miles above Dona Anna.

Garrison.—K, Third Cavalry, and K, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Selma, Ala.; latitude 32 deg. 30 min., longitude 87 deg. 9 min.; Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. P. O. address, Selma, Ala.

Garrison.—C, Fifteenth Infantry; E, Thirty-third Infantry. Sewall, Fort, Mass.; Department of the East. P. O. address, Marblehead, Mass.; on the west point of the harbor of Marblehead, Mass.

Shaw, Fort, M. T. P. O. address, Fort Shaw, M. T.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, C, I and K, Thirteenth Infantry. Ship Island, Miss.; latitude 30 deg. 30 min., longitude 89 deg. 7 min. Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Ship Island, Miss.; in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of the Chandeleur Islands.

Garrison.—B, E and H, Thirty-ninth Infantry. Shreveport, La.; latitude 32 deg. 27 min., longitude 93 deg. 35 min.; Department of the Gulf. P. O. address, Shreveport, La.

Garrison.—C, D and H, Twentieth Infantry. Smith, Fort, Ark.; latitude 35 deg. 22 min., longitude 94 deg. 10 min.; Department of Mississippi and Arkansas. P. O. address, Fort Smith, Ark.; on the right bank of the Arkansas river, eight miles from Van Buren, Ark.

Garrison.—Headquarters and A, E, F, G, H and K, Nineteenth Infantry.

Smith, C. F., Camp, Oregon; Department of Columbia. P. O. address, via Ruby City, L. T.

Garrison.—C, Twenty-third Infantry. Smith, C. F., Fort, M. T.; latitude 45 deg. 24 min., longitude 105 deg. 35 min.; Department of the Pacific. P. O. address, via Fort Laramie; on the Big Horn river, ninety miles from its mouth and eight miles from the mouth of Roan Grass creek.

Garrison.—D, E, F, G, H and I, Twenty-seventh Infantry. (to be continued.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ALIENS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Judge Barnard, of the New York Supreme Court, has recently decided, in the case of a member of the Ninety-sixth regiment, who was brought before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, that a person who has voluntarily joined the National Guard cannot be held by his enlistment if he can prove that he is not a citizen of the United States. We understand that an appeal has been taken from the decision of the judge, and that the case will be brought before the full bench of the Supreme Court.

A similar case occurred last year in the Fifth regiment, in which it was decided that a person who had voluntarily enlisted in the service of the State could not thereafter claim exemption on the ground of being an alien. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Joachimsen, Judge-advocate of the Second brigade, then gave the following decision in the case:

It is undoubtedly true that no person is by law compelled to do military duty except he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen, and that he cannot be forced into the ranks. But there is no legal objection to an exempt person to exempt *voluntarily*, and by such *voluntary* enlistment entering the service and becoming subject to the military law of the State. The class of persons who cannot volunteer is also provided for by law, namely, persons under age without the consent of his parents, etc.

The within-named John Durr appears to be a volunteer who has received his arms and equipments. He would be entitled to receive his pay. He had his advantages, and cannot of right claim to be disappointed from the penalties of the service. It is a well-settled rule that a party may "voluntarily" assume a status to which he cannot be compelled, but being once in he is bound by the rules. Such is the rule in the U. S. Army, and in cases not otherwise provided for by the Army regulations and law.

This opinion of Colonel Joachimsen was submitted to Governor Fenton, and received the following endorsement:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1867.

The opinion of Judge-Advocate Joachimsen in the case of John Durr is approved by the commander-in-chief; while the State cannot demand the service of Durr, yet so long as he of his own free will subscribed to the established form of enlistment, he subjected himself to a faithful obedience to all the requirements of the military services. (Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

The case appears to us a very clear one, and we can see no just reason for setting aside the decision of the commander-in-chief. In the war of Rebellion, while it was not possible to draft an alien, when a man had volunteered he rendered himself liable to the Articles of War and all the other rules and regulations governing the Armies of the United States, and could, therefore, be even shot for desertion. This is but just and right, for otherwise it would be impossible to have an efficient army, inasmuch as any foreigner who got disgusted with the service would forthwith pack his knapsack and desert. Until a law is passed that no alien can enlist in the National Guard it is necessary that all those who have voluntarily joined should be held to service equally with citizens.

It is important that this point should be clearly defined, as there are many aliens in the First and Second divisions; and should the decision of Judge Barnard be confirmed many of them will doubtless avail themselves of it the first time they are brought before a court-martial. If we are to have an efficient National Guard, it must be governed according to military principles and usages, all of which militate against the judge's decision.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—The Drum Corps Association of this regiment held their first annual invitation soiree at the regimental armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Wednesday evening. Drum-Major John E. Burk was chairman of the reception committee, and Lieutenant J. J. McGuinness was floor-manager. The music was good, and there were plenty of good dancers on hand. In the course of the evening Drum-Major Burk gave an exhibition of his zouave lighting drill, and the way in which he can make a musket play about is a caution to beholders. In fact, one green civilian was heard to remark that Burk must be "Old Manual and Old Double Quick" melted into one and brought to life again. But of course he was uninitiated, and was promptly frowned down by an antique corporal of immense rank. There was quite a turnout of drum-majors on this occasion, among whom were the "baton wielders" of the Second, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-second regiments, and also the Thirty-sixth New Jersey.

NINTH REGIMENT.—We have had the pleasure of seeing a picture of Colonel Wilcox, which he proposes to present to the officers of the Ninth regiment at their meeting on the evening of the 21st inst. The painting, which is nearly life-size, gives a three-quarter view of the colonel standing at "parade rest," Fort Cameron, the Potomac river and Washington City being represented in the background. The artist, Mr. Villier, has succeeded in making a very excellent likeness, and has finished the picture in a manner which does him credit. The painting is set in a handsome black walnut frame, suitably and handsomely decorated with heavy gilt designs. The picture will be hung in the officers' room of the Ninth regiment, and will be quite an addition to this ornamentation.

In accordance with the report previously given in the JOURNAL, Colonel Wilcox tendered his resignation on the 19th inst. We are happy to learn that a determined effort will be made to induce him

to retain his present position, and with fair prospect of success. The arrangements for the entertainment on Saturday evening are now completed, and the committees have been announced. Captain J. W. Davis is to be chairman of the Committee of Management (tri-colored rosette); Lieutenant-Colonel Braine heads the Reception Committee (red rosette); Major C. S. Strong the Floor Committee (white rosette); Sergeant-Major J. B. Taylor the Auxiliary Committee (blue rosette). Everything promises a very pleasant evening.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., to fill the vacancies in the position of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Brigadier-General Burger presided, and Major Frolich acted as recorder. Captains Zenn and Miller acted as tellers. Twenty-three votes were present, and balloting resulted in the choice of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Steinway, of the Ninety-sixth, to be colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carl Schwartz, formerly of the Garibaldi Guard, to be lieutenant-colonel. There was no opposition ticket.

SOIREE DANSANTE AT FORD HAMILTON.—The officers of the First regiment, Regular Artillery, gave a social entertainment last Tuesday evening, to a large party of their military and citizen friends. The affair was one of the most successful of the season, and when the last regular car left for the city, so determined were the majority to protract the amusement to the last moment that another extra car was chartered to leave in the morning. Among the Volunteers who were present we noticed Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of the Twenty-third regiment, Captain Baldwin, Lieutenant Beadie, and Lieutenant Barnett, of the Thirteenth. The officers from Fort Lafayette also participated in the enjoyments of the evening. There were also among the guests several fair ladies from New York and Philadelphia. It is but just to add that to the new adjutant of the First Artillery, Brevet Colonel Hall, as floor manager, was due, in a great measure, the success of the entertainment, in which the guests appeared to participate with a marked zest.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel Dusenberry, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: Drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies A and H, February 27th, March 10th and 26th, and April 7th and 23d; Companies B and K, February 28th, March 13th and 27th, and April 10th and 24th; Companies C and E, March 24, 16th and 30th, and April 13th; Companies G and D, March 18th, and April 8th and 22d. Division line will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely. Company roll calls at 7½ o'clock p. m. Company drills will be held on the regular drill nights, alternately with the division drills.

Regimental drills will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in full fatigue, on the dates following: Tuesday, March 3d; Friday, April 17th; Tuesday, April 28th. First sergeant's call will be sounded at 7:40 o'clock p. m. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely, at which time the doors of the arsenal will be closed. Non-commissioned staff will report to the acting adjutant at 7½ o'clock p. m. At the drills of March 3d and April 17th none but members of the regiment will be admitted to the arsenal.

Captain Cox, Company B, will detail a corporal and one file for guard duty, and two drummers for drill of March 3d. Captain Galpen, Company G, and Captain Pascall, Company K, will make the same details for the drills of April 17th and 28th respectively.

The division drills will be conducted under the superintendence of a field officer, assisted by Acting Adjutant Raby. Commandants of companies will act as instructors alternately. First and second lieutenants will alternately have command of companies.

James H. Farless, Company G, is hereby appointed warning officer of the regiment.

So much of General Orders No. 12, dated December 21, 1867, as may conflict with this order, is hereby countermanded.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Anton Meyer has been granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 17th instant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Hillenbrand has been ordered to assume command. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand has issued the following order: The Headquarters of this regiment are hereby established at the Regimental Armory, Nos. 156-160 Heester street, until further orders. All communications in connection with this regiment must be addressed to Adjutant Philip F. Smith. General Orders No. 2, and Modification of General Orders No. 4, are hereby countermanded. Wing drills of this regiment, in fatigue uniform, will take place at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as follows: Right wing on Monday, March 2, 1868; left wing on Friday, March 20, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m. Line will be formed by the adjutant at 8 o'clock p. m., precisely. The field music will report to the adjutant a quarter of an hour before the hour of formation. The following division drills will take place as follows: Companies F and K on Tuesday, February 25, 1868; Companies A and I on Wednesday, 26th; Companies G and D on Thursday, 27th; Companies B and H on Wednesday, March 11, 1868; Companies C and E on Wednesday, 4th. Line to be formed by the sergeant-major, who will act as adjutant, at 8 o'clock p. m. All company drills which fall upon these evenings are hereby countermanded.

CHANGES IN THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Among the changes which have been made incident to the reduction of the clerical force in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State is the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Bently, who has, for some time past, had charge of the National Guard Department. Colonel Bently was well known by the officers of the various regiments throughout the State, with whom he was deservedly popular, on account of his courtesy in the transaction of business. We understand that the Colonel will, for the present, remain in Albany.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment, consisting of companies H, I, C, F, and K, will assemble at the regimental armory, for instruction and drill, on Tuesday evening, February 18th, and Wednesday evening, February 26th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, A and D, will assemble at the same place, and for the same purpose, February 20th, and Thursday evening, February 27th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The regiment will assemble for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the evenings of Friday, March 6th, Friday, March 13th, Tuesday, March 17th, and Monday, March 30th. Regimental line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The field, staff and non-commissioned staff will be present at all the drills. The drum major will detail five drummers for each wing drill.

In accordance with brigade orders, a court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. DeBevoise is president, will convene at the regimental armory, on Wednesday evening, April 22, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment that may be brought before it. Returns will be made to this

court of all delinquencies relating to the wing and battalion drills herein ordered.

In conformity with brigade orders, a court-martial, of which Captain John McNeill, brevet major, is president, will convene at the regimental armory, on Thursday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock, for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment that may be brought before it. Returns will be made to this court of all company delinquencies and offences.

The following-named officer having declined to muster, his name will be dropped from the rolls of the regiment, viz.: L. L. Laidlaw, as captain of Company G.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At the annual meeting of this company, and in accordance with section one of article four of the by-laws, the following-named members were appointed and will constitute the company court-martial until further orders, viz.: Lieutenant Jas. H. Ingersoll, Sergeant George G. Meacham, Privates Bennett, Pinkney and Potts. In accordance with the same, the following-named members were appointed the dress committee, viz.: Sergeants Wm. G. Wheelwright and Henry R. Van Sien. They will see that the uniforms and equipments of the members conform in every particular to the regimental bill of dress.

The non-commissioned officers are ordered to report to the commandant, at the armory, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock, and each succeeding Friday at same hour, until further orders, for the purpose of instruction and drill. Lieutenants De Lamater and Ingersoll will report as above.

The following is a list of the civil officers and committees of the company for 1868: Eugene H. Pomeroy, secretary; A. T. J. Rice, Treasurer.

Finance Committee.—Private C. F. Bennett, Private W. Rockhill Potts, Private George W. Putnam.

Recruiting Committee.—Sergeant Charles Williamson, Private George G. Mackenzie, Private Wm. F. Taylor.

Armory Committee.—Sergeant Wm. G. Wheelwright, Private A. J. Smith, Private Eugene McJinney, Private D. S. Steele.

Dress Committee.—Sergeant Wm. G. Wheelwright, Private Henry K. Van Sien.

Court-martial.—Lieutenant Jas. H. Ingersoll, Sergeant George G. Meacham, Private C. F. Bennett, Private F. H. Pinkney, Private W. Rockhill Potts.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—It has long been well known that a majority of the officers and men of the Twenty-third regiment were desirous of getting rid of their colonel, although until recently no steps have been taken in the matter. We are now informed that Colonel Pratt has been ordered to appear before the Examining Board, which will meet in Albany next Tuesday. This case is an important one, and will, we hope, not be passed upon until the officers of the regiment are given an opportunity to make good their charge of neglect of duty. If it is found, as is urged, that Colonel Pratt has not given proper attention to his regiment, he should be dealt with as summarily as if he were the captain of a company. It would be gross favoritism to allow in a colonel what we would condemn in a captain. However, we have no desire to forestall the action of the court, but we demand on behalf of the Twenty-third regiment and the National Guard at large that, if Colonel Pratt be found to have proved himself an inefficient commander, he be awarded the sentence due his culpable neglect.

COMPANY C, SIXTH REGIMENT.—Wednesday evening was a great day for balls (excuse the bull), and among them was that of Company C, of Sixth regiment, which took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The affair was well conducted by the committee, headed by Captain Nonnenbacher and Lieutenants Henry and Kleist. We believe all Germans know how to dance, and Company C and their friends are no exception to the rule. The supper was unusually good, as "nobody can deny" who discussed it. Among the officers present were Colonel Steinway, Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, Major Frolich, Captain Zenn, and others too numerous to mention.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—We notice that an attempt has been made in certain quarters to produce the impression that the resignation of Colonel Parmele will tend to greatly demoralize the Seventy-first. Colonel Parmele was a good and efficient commanding officer, and the members of the regiment deeply regret the necessity which compels him to resign, but they feel sure it will not be a difficult matter to obtain a suitable officer to fill the position of colonel, although it may not be possible to immediately find one so thoroughly suited to the command as the officer who has just resigned. The Seventy-first is one of the best regiments in the division, and therefore need not go begging for a commanding officer. There are at present three prominent candidates in the field, two of whom have served as generals of brigade.

The armory spoken of in our last as having been given this organization is now a fixed fact, and the regiment expects to occupy the new quarters on or about the first of May next. The new armory is located in a very good neighborhood, in Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; it is a substantial brick building, three stories high, one hundred feet square, and will be fitted up in the best manner. The two upper floors are to be occupied by the regiment; the first floor (second) will contain beside ten company rooms, a board of officers' room, a band room, an armorer's room, a company drill room 40 by 100 feet; while the upper floor will be reserved for a battalion drill room, and will be the full size of the building, viz., one hundred feet square. We shall hereafter give a more detailed description of this new armory.

The arrangement for the promenade and reception at Pike's Opera House are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The tickets are selling so rapidly that the number being limited, they cannot fail to be at a premium long before the entertainment takes place. A large number of the officers and men will appear on this occasion in their handsome full dress uniform, which will add much to the brilliancy of the affair. The music will be by the full regimental band of sixty pieces, under the leadership of Professor D. L. Downing, and cannot fail to maintain its well-earned reputation.

COMPANY K, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain John Fahnestock, held their fourth annual coterie at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. The dancing room on this occasion was handsomely decorated with festoons of flowers and a profusion of silk flags and bunting. Among the officers of the Twelfth present we noticed Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, Major Howe, Captains Imlay, McAfee, Teets, Smith and Byrne, and Drum-Major Cregan, of the Second regiment, and various officers and members of the National Guard. The Columbo Guard Italian Rifle Association, a company gotten up in honor of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, were also present on special invitation. In the course of the evening, Captain Fahnestock was presented with a handsome sword and sash. The entertainment of Company K was a very pleasant affair in all particulars.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The new armory of this regiment, corner of Virginia and North William streets, Buffalo, will be inaugurated on Monday evening, the 24th instant.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The 22d of February will be celebrated this year in various ways. There will be a parade of the Eleventh regiment, and a dinner of the officers in the evening at the Steuben House. The Ninth regiment will give a *soiree dansante* at their armory. The officers of the Sixth New York Cavalry will receive their friends at 397 Hudson street. The Twelfth regiment will give a promenade concert at Irving Hall, and the Seventy-first will have a drill and promenade concert at the armory. There will also be a reunion of the officers of the Sixty-fifth New York Vols., which was formerly commanded by Major-General Shaler.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Henry Lux, on the 12th instant, issued the following order (General Orders No. 3): The several companies of this regiment will parade in full uniform, with overcoats, on Monday, the 24th instant, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of General George Washington. Line will be formed in Great Jones street at 2 p. m. precisely; right resting on Lafayette place. Field and staff will report, dismounted, to the colonel, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff officers, drum major, leader of band, will report to the acting adjutant ten minutes before formation.

Drills by wing will take place at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as follows: Right wing—Companies D, K, H, C and E, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, and Thursday evening, March 12th. Left wing—Companies F, B, A, I and G, on Tuesday evening, 18th instant, and Friday evening, March 13th, in fatigue uniform, with side arms only. Company roll calls at 7:40; line will be formed at 7:50 on each occasion.

Captain Knittel will detail one corporal and four privates, on the 17th of February and 12th of March, to report to the sergeant major, at 7:30 p. m., for guard duty; who will be instructed to admit none but officers and men of the National Guard, and members of the press. Captain Berth will make a similar detail for the 13th of March. The following officers have been elected: Charles Berth, captain of Company F, in place of M. Berlitz, resigned, and honorably discharged; Martin Stenzel, captain of Company C, in place of Edward Schult, resigned, and honorably discharged; Charles L. Halberstadt, captain of Company A, in place of Julius Boeckell, promoted; Phillip Fischer, first lieutenant of Company F, in place of Charles Berth, promoted; Henry Ring, first lieutenant of Company C, in place of M. Stenzel, promoted; Dominicus Vittur, first lieutenant of Company G, in place of Henry Rommel, promoted; Andrew Dayne, second lieutenant of Company G, in place of Dominicus Vittur, promoted. Adjutant Hausmann having met with a severe accident, Lieutenant Engel will act as such during his indisposition. John Hoffman has been appointed as engineer sergeant.

On the 18th instant the following special order was issued: So much of General Orders No. 3 as directs the several companies to assemble on Monday, the 24th instant, for parade, is hereby countermanded. The several companies will assemble on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the regimental armory, in full fatigue dress, with overcoats, to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our country—General George Washington. Regimental line will be formed at half-past 10 o'clock, as directed in General Orders No. 3. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff officers, and band, are to report at the same time and place as above. The regular meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m., instead of Friday, the 21st instant, at the regimental armory.

Major Unbekant, of this regiment, recently had the misfortune of being thrown from a wagon and breaking his hand. He is now, however, sufficiently recovered to be about and attend to business.

COMPANY I, SECOND REGIMENT.—An election to fill the vacancy in the position of second lieutenant of this company was held at the regimental armory on Friday evening, the 7th instant. Colonel Thomas M. Reid presided, and forty-six votes were cast, of which Private Samuel Smith received thirty-seven, Private John Kane six, Private Terence Gowney three. Private Smith was thereupon declared duly elected. Among the officers of the regiment present were Lieutenant-Colonel De Coursey, and Captains Ray and Murphey. After the election the newly-elected lieutenant invited the company to partake of a fine collation.

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company, Captain Smith, commanding, were the recipients of quite a large surprise party on Thursday evening, February 13th, while engaged in their weekly drill at the armory, over Centre Market. The committee, under Wm. H. Wharton as chairman, immediately cleared the rooms for action, and the dancing commenced with a fervor that did not abate, with the exception of during the hour devoted to supper, until long after midnight.

COMPANY A, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The members of this company, under the command of T. A. Van Tassel, attended the funeral of Private Wm. D. Boyd on Friday, the 14th instant.

COMPANY C, SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain M. O'Keefe, commanding, gave its annual reception, at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, the 14th instant. There were about one hundred couple present. The music was furnished by Wallace's band. The committee were under the immediate direction of Lieutenant J. Egan and Sergeant F. Vass. Several of the line officers of the regiment were present in uniform.

COMPANY C, FIFTH REGIMENT.—A grand military, fancy dress and civic invitation ball of Company C, Fifth regiment, Captain Jacob Eller, commanding, is to be held at the New York Casino, No. 51 East Houston street, on Monday evening, February 24, 1868.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We understand that this regiment will drill by wing on Thursday and Friday of next week.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1868. }

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending February 15th:

TENTH REGIMENT.

Henry S. Church, quartermaster, with rank from Feb. 11, vice E. C. Jackson, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward McCabe, first lieutenant, with rank from January 20th, vice James Freil, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Tait, first lieutenant, with rank from December 23, 1867, vice Clark Braden, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert Donald, first lieutenant, with rank from January 16th, vice J. H. Whitenack, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles C. Tanner, captain, with rank from February 4th, vice John T. Thomas, resigned.

Philip H. Briggs, captain, with rank from Feb. 3d, vice George H. Coffin, resigned.

William A. Cameron, first lieutenant, with rank from February 4th, vice Chas. C. Tanner, promoted.

Thomas H. McGrath, first lieutenant, with rank from February 4th, vice Henry A. Lee, resigned.

Wallace H. Cole, second lieutenant, with rank from February 4th, vice T. H. McGrath, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Packer, captain, with rank from February 6th, vice Frederick W. Jones, dismissed.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jerome Angel, assistant surgeon, with rank from October 9, 1867, vice Gilbert L. Newcomb, removed from district.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward Rosenbaum, captain, with rank from January 28th, vice George Shaffer, dismissed.

Charles Pfuefer, first lieutenant, with rank from January 28th, vice Jacob Stahl, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending February 15th, 1868.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Diederick Bahrs, first lieutenant, February 13th.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Connors, February 13th; Second Lieutenant Richard Fowler, February 13th.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain George B. Moeser, February 13th.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Charles Baylis, February 13th; Captain Theodore A. Van Tassel, February 13th.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James J. Knipe, February 13th.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Stephen T. Williams, February 14th.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain William W. Johnston, February 14th.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant M. W. Joraleman, February 14th; Second Lieutenant John Mann, February 14th.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. England, February 15th.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain R. W. Kenyon, February 15th.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Philo A. Balcom, February 15th.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

General Orders No. 28, dated December 28, 1867, from these headquarters, are so modified as to relieve First Lieutenant Jacob Stahl, Ninety-sixth Regiment National Guard, and First Lieutenant Samuel A. Murry, Sixty-first Regiment National Guard, from the disability contained in said orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

The following is an abstract of the report of General John S. Berry, Adjutant-General of the State of Maryland, for the year ending December 31, 1867:

The report is a bulky document. After reciting at length the preliminary proceedings under the law of 1867, connected with the organization of the militia, the adjutant-general says: "On the 9th of May the first regiment was mustered into the service of the State, and before the close of June the First brigade, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of infantry, and one battalion of cavalry, was formed. By the middle of August the Second brigade, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth regiments of infantry, and one battalion of cavalry was formed. The first battalion of artillery was assigned to the First division, and thus formed the First Division Maryland National Guard. Owing to a variety of causes, hereinafter named, the Second and Third divisions are incomplete, but the earnest anxiety of those divisions to organize is so manifest as to give evidence of their very early completion. The number and strength of the Maryland National Guard, thus far, as is shown by the returns in rolls, including all arms of the service are as follows: First Division 5,598 men; Second Division, 249 men; Third Division 2,953 men. Total of officers and privates, 9,800 men.

The matter of clothing the Maryland Guard occasioned some perplexity. It was foreseen that volunteers could not afford to give their time at drills and parades and furnish their uniforms. Under the law a son of an artillery was to be allowed. The proposal of Mr. Duncan McPherson to furnish uniforms at \$18.57 each, officers and men, according to sample, was accepted, and a sufficient bond required and given. In consequence of heavy rains the cloth, which had to be manufactured by Messrs. Wethered, was delayed. The successful organization of the Second and Third divisions will not, however, be very distant.

The proposal of Messrs. Poultny & Trimble to furnish arms, being lower than the Government price and all other proposals, was accepted for 5,000 new Springfield muskets, at \$7 each; and accoutrements complete at \$2.50 per set. The proposal of Messrs R. N. Waters & Co., of Baltimore city, was also accepted for 2,943 new Springfield muskets, at \$7 each, and accoutrements, at \$5 each. The proposal of Messrs. Poultny & Trimble was accepted for 3,000 cavalry sabres, at \$7.10 each; 3,000 belts, at \$3 each; 500 artillery sabres, at \$7.10 each; and 500 belts, at \$3 each. The Government of the United States, on the first day of January, 1867, stood in debt to the State of Maryland, under the law of 1868, for "arming and equipping the militia," \$24,674, payable in ordnance and ordnance stores. The Adjutant-General's correspondence with the War Department on the subject is given at length, which resulted in a failure to obtain the artillery desired. He then contracted with a party, whose name is not mentioned, for the purchase of six 12-pounders, light artillery, etc., who negotiated with the War Department, and purchased one battery of six guns, but while the payment was being made, an order came directing its non-fulfillment, and refusal to deliver the battery to any Maryland parties, in consequence of very absurd and false rumors being circulated, and he expresses his astonishment that any intelligent person could have been influenced by them.

The first law parade of the First Division, Maryland Guard, which was intended to take place on the 12th of September, was postponed until the 15th of October, and then took place on Broadway, Baltimore city, and was most creditable. The unmilitary behavior on the part of some members of the organization on that occasion was so reprehensible as to demand, for the credit of the division, a court of inquiry, which resulted in the dishonorable dismissal from the service of the officers of Companies D, E, and G, Eighth regiment, Second brigade of the First division, and the dishonorable discharge of the enlisted men in said companies.

The adjutant-general calls the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity of providing armories, only a few regiments having obtained armories at their private expense. He then compares the expenses of his office for clerical services with those of eleven other States. The expenses of his two clerks were \$369 67. Those of New Jersey were \$2,817. Massachusetts \$14,500, and Rhode Island \$500. Massachusetts also appropriated \$750,000 for uniforms. The total indebtedness of the State for arms, etc., is \$118,221, and for 6,000 uniforms \$113,220—total, \$231,441. He says the parties furnishing the same were assured that the next General Assembly would be urged to make provision for the prompt payment of their

claims. He respectfully asks that the State will discharge this obligation, and suggests that a further amount be placed at the disposal of the Executive to meet such other expenses as may be necessary to fully organize and equip the Second and Third divisions. He hopes that the General Assembly will continue an organization which is so deserving of protection at their hands, as a means of fostering patriotism and determination to uphold and maintain all the rights and liberties of the citizen.

The adjutant-general annexes the report of Brigadier-General Wm. H. Nelson, general enrolling officer for the city of Baltimore and each county and military district, of the number of men enrolled in each class, the amount of commutation and exemption fees received from enrolling officers and examining surgeons, the amount disbursed for services of said officers and the amount due for exemption, as follows: The whole number enrolled in the Militia of the State is \$1,370, of whom 60,522 are enrolled in the National Guard, and 20,845 in the Reserve Militia. The whole amount of commutation money received from enrolling officers is \$41,606. The whole amount received from examining surgeons, with a view to exemption, is \$1,093. Total receipts \$42,789.

The expenditures are as follows: Total amount paid enrolling officers \$32,672; amount paid examining surgeons \$1,806. Total expenditures \$34,478. The receipts from First Military District (Baltimore city) nearly doubled the expenses of enrolling, while the amount paid for enrolling in the Second and Third Districts was \$4,000 more than the amount received. Of the 60,522 men who elected to join the National Guard, only 9,500 have been mustered into the service of the State, leaving a balance of \$101,444 commutation money due the State.

The report was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

LOSS OF THE SACRAMENTO.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1868.

General Orders No. 86.

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened at the Navy-yard at New York, January 3, 1868, Captain Napoleon Collins, of the Navy, was tried upon the following charge and specification:

Charge.—Suffering a vessel of the Navy to run upon a shoal through inattention.

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 19th day of June, 1867, the said Captain Napoleon Collins, of the U. S. Navy, being then in command of the U. S. steamer *Sacramento*, did, through inattention, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a shoal at the mouth of the Kathlamet River, coast of Coromandel, and wrecked.

Of which charge and specification he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: To be suspended for the term of three years from rank and duty, during which period of time he shall receive only the pay of officers of the grade of captain on the retired list, and his suspension from rank shall only affect his promotion to a higher grade; and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

At the same court, Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache of the Navy, was tried upon the following charge and specification: Charge.—Suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal through inattention.

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 19th day of June, 1867, the said Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache, of the U. S. Navy, being then attached to the U. S. steamer *Sacramento* as navigating officer, did, through inattention, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a shoal at the mouth of the Kathlamet River, coast of Coromandel, and wrecked.

Of which charge and specification he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: To be suspended from duty, on the retired pay of his grade, for the term of one year, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The finding and sentences of the court in these cases are approved. Captain Napoleon Collins and Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache will be considered as suspended, from this date, in conformity with their respective sentences.

The Department finds in these, as in most cases, some difficulty in carrying into execution that part of the judgment of the court which requires a public reprimand to be administered. To an officer jealous of his reputation, and desirous of preserving an unspotted official record, conviction and sentence by a court-martial are a sufficient reprimand and a permanent admonition; and the Department has no doubt that this will be the case with the officers whose names it regrets to promulgate in this General Order. Their official standing has been high and their patriotism well tested.

The Department must avail itself of this occasion to correct an erroneous impression, which, it would appear, by the light of defense adopted in behalf of one of these officers, is entertained as to the responsibility of commanding and navigating officers. If public property to a large amount is lost and the lives of a numerous crew are placed in imminent jeopardy, while under the care of officers whose special duty it is to guard them from danger, and who are well compensated for the discharge of this duty, the Department, as well as the public, will cast upon these officers the burden of proving that the loss did not occur from any negligence on their part, and they will not be permitted by a military court to profit by the technical pleas and quibbles which have been worn out in the service of petty criminals before the lowest civil courts.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. P.—It is certainly an indication of great negligence on the part of an officer commanding a company to furnish a man with a uniform before he signs the company roll. If the man you speak of was enlisted after the order prescribing the use of enlistment papers, his enlistment is not valid, but if before he can be held. Although he has not signed any paper, he has appeared as a member of the company, and has, by his acts acknowledged his membership in it. The acceptance of a uniform and the drilling with the company are indications of membership. If the case was brought into court, the judge might possibly decide that the man was not duly enlisted, although he would be so considered according to the usual decisions in like cases in the Army.

NAVY.—It must be borne in mind that General Upton has condensed his system of tactics into a single volume, and that he has, on this account, omitted all unnecessary detail. It must not, therefore, be inferred from its position in the manual that *Arms Post* is intended to be executed from a support. This latter movement is placed immediately after right shoulder shift to show how to change from one to the other, and as the method of coming from a support to a carry had been previously given it was not repeated.

MARINER.—It is understood that the names of the officers of the Volunteer Navy who are to be transferred to the Regular Navy have been sent in to the Senate, but, as these nominations are confidential it is impossible to give a list of them until they are either confirmed or rejected.

P. K.—You must apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an answer to your question, inasmuch as it is a disputed point. Our decision of the case would not be taken as final, and we do not care to receive all the correspondence which would result from our giving an opinion.

We again remind our correspondents that anonymous communications are at once consigned to the waste-paper basket. The name of the writer must always be given; not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

FEBRUARY 15TH.

NAVY.

Hamlin, H. P., Rev. Str. Hugh	Hoyt, Alfred, Rev. Str. Bronx.
McCuilech.	Larance, H. C., Rev. Str. Bronx.
McKett, Geo., Paymaster.	Tompkins, D. D., Captain, Rev.
Uno, U. S. Rev. Cutter, Officer in Command.	Service.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE Opposition in the Corps Legislatif of France have defeated Napoleon's Government on one very important clause of the Army Bill, which would have permitted certain classes of French subjects to buy themselves off from serving in the National Mobile Guard. This clause was defeated, though the Government made the strongest efforts to have it adopted, and it was decided by 183 against 65 votes, that substitutes should not be allowed, and that every person liable to serve in the Garde Mobile must serve in person. This is so likely to cause discontent, if not disaffection, among the middle or well-to-do class in France, that it may lead to the abandonment of the Army Bill—the object of which measure is to augment the army to 1,200,000 men of all arms. In 1865 the organization of the French army was as follows:

	Peace footing.	War footing.
Infantry.....	252,662	515,937
Cavalry.....	62,798	100,221
Artillery.....	39,382	60,132
Staff.....	1,773	1,841
Engineers.....	7,488	15,443
Gendarmes.....	24,535	25,688
Troops of the Administration.....	15,066	33,365
Total.....	404,192	757,727

The substitute principle long has been part of the military system of France. The army in that country is formed by conscription. Every man who has reached the age of twenty-one is liable to serve as a soldier. The number to be drafted is fixed by annual decree. The normal number used to be 80,000; but during the war in the Crimea this was raised to 140,000, though it was reduced in 1857 to 100,000. During the Italian war it was again raised, but is 100,000 in peace. Three hundred and ten thousand young men are called on to draw annually. Of the 100,000 nominally required to serve, about 27,000 are left alone, leaving about 73,000 (including volunteers, who are "few and far between") to be incorporated with the army. Seven years (the new bill raises the time to nine) is the legal term of service, but six years is generally the limit, the soldiers being sent home earlier to form, together with the young recruits, the army of reserve. Every man drawn for conscription in France has a legal right to buy a substitute. This right was recognized in the time of the First Empire. Formerly there were private agencies for procuring substitutes, but, in 1855, Napoleon decreed that the power to furnish substitutes should be a Government monopoly, and made some important concessions to induce soldiers whose time had expired to re-enlist, thereby giving the army a standing nucleus of experienced troops, who had been soldiers from their early manhood. The Government annually fixes the rate of payment for substitutes. In 1855, a war year, it was put at 2,800 francs, or \$560; in 1857, it was only 1,800 francs, or \$360; in 1859, another war year, it again became 2,800 francs. In 1865, it was fixed at 2,300 francs, or \$460. The various payments for substitutes go into an army fund. The receipts of this fund during the years 1855 to 1863, amounted to 444,505,969 francs, or \$88,841,194, and the disbursements to 430,403,150 francs, or \$86,081,030. Of this large sum as much as 352,778,900 francs, or \$70,555,780, were paid by young conscripts, who preferred, when drafted, to have their laurels gathered by the hands of substitutes.

The disbursements of the army fund are chiefly on account of sums paid by the French Government to substitutes. Soldiers are allowed to re-enlist as long as they are fit for service, and receive additional pay at the end of seven and fourteen years' service, besides the chance of the magnificent pension of twenty cents a day, after only forty-five years' service. It may not be generally known, but the American army, regular and volunteer, were paid during the late civil war, about thrice what the British, and more than four times what the Continental soldiers become "food for powder" for. In the British army, the private soldier's chance of becoming a commissioned officer is possible, though small; in the French, such advancement is frequent, particularly among the volunteers, who generally are well-educated; in the American (we mean the "regular" regiments), it may just be possible, like other miracles, but who has ever heard of it?

NOBLE SOLDIERS.

THE following anecdote is given in an article on the Christian Commission, in a recent number of *Lippincott's Magazine*:

Two of us picked up a man in our arms to carry him off the field. A shell had struck him in the month, leaving an awful wound, which was bleeding profusely. I offered the poor fellow a drink from my canteen. One would not have guessed, in looking at him, that he could have thoughts beyond his wound at the time. The first sensation after a wound is well known to be of intense thirst. Yet the soldier refused the proffered draught. I asked him

why. "My mouth's all bloody, sir, and it might make the canteen bad for the others." He was "only a private," rough and dusty with the battle, but the answer was one which Sir Philip Sidney or the Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*, had not equalled when they gave utterance to the words which have made their fames immortal.

The following is told by a delegate at Mission Ridge:

We met four soldiers bearing back a comrade on a blanket. The men halted when they saw us and laid down their burden, asking if we would see whether the color-sergeant was badly wounded. I knelt down by him and said, "Sergeant, where did they hit you?" "Most up the ridge, sir." "I mean, sergeant, where did the ball strike you?" "Within twenty yards of the top—almost up." "No, no, sergeant; think of yourself for a moment; tell me where you are wounded," and throwing back the blanket, I found his upper arm and shoulder mashed and mangled with a shell. Turning his eye to look for the first time on his wound, the sergeant said, "That is what did it. I was hugging the standard to my blouse and making for the top. I was almost up when that ugly shell knocked me over. If they had let me alone a little longer—two minutes longer—I should have planted the colors on the top. Almost up; almost up." We could not get the dying color-bearer's attention to himself. The fight and the flag held all his thoughts; and while his eye was growing heavy in death, with a flushed face he was repeating, "Almost up; almost up." The brigade to which he belonged had carried the ridge, and his own regiment, rallying under the colors which had dropped from his shattered arm, was shouting the victory for which he had given his young life, but of which he was dying without the sight.

MARTELLO TOWERS.

The New York *Sun* gives the following description of martello towers, which have of late attracted considerable attention as the object of Fenian attacks:

The martello towers are circular in form, and built of solid blocks of granite over four feet thick. They are thirty feet high, and about twenty-five feet in diameter. The entrance is effected through an aperture, sufficient to admit a man, and at an elevation of eight feet from the ground. It is reached by a ladder, which is drawn up at night, and all ingress barred by an iron door. There is a deep basement, which is used for a magazine. One twelve-pounder is mounted, and in some cases a twenty-four-pounder *en barbette*, upon a pivot. They can accommodate a garrison of eighteen men, and are always supplied with a large store of fixed ammunition, grape-shot, cutlasses, rifles, and other small arms. The name of these towers is derived from the engineer who invented them, and they are occupied by members of the artillery corps, and not by coast guards. They were designed to resist the landing of men in boats, for which purpose they are admirably fitted. They are placed within sight and range of each other, and their circular form renders them almost impervious to a broadside from a ship. Unless the shot struck at right angles to the diameter, it would probably glance off and inflict no serious damage. They are strictly "a part of the war establishment," and not of the treasury department, and have nothing whatever to do with the revenue service, which is watched over by the coast guards and revenue cruisers. They were created for the defense of the coast against anticipated French invasions near the beginning of the present century.

TRIAL OF ARMOR-PLATING.—A fair honest fight between armor-plating and guns took place yesterday on board the *Thunderer* target ship, in Portchester Creek, in the upper waters of Portsmouth Harbor. The plate was from the rolling-mills of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Atlas Steel and Ironworks, Sheffield, and was no less than 10 inches in thickness, by 15 feet in length and 3 feet 9 inches in breadth. It was selected as a "test" plate from a score of plates manufactured by Messrs. Brown for the central broadside armor of the turret ship *Monarch*, 5,110 tons, 1,100 horse-power, building at Chatham. The plate was bolted on to a wooden backing of upwards of four feet in thickness, supported by iron and oak beam struts of immense strength. The gun was the ordinary test gun—95 cwt. 68 smooth-bore, but on this occasion fired with 16 lbs. in lieu of the ordinary 13 lbs. of powder. The distance between the muzzle of the gun and the face of the armor-plate was 25 feet. Nine shots were fired, and all struck the plate within a square space of 34 inches. The greatest indentation made was only 1 7/8 in., and the least 1 1/8 in.; no cracks, surface or otherwise. The

trial, indeed, gave the plate an extraordinary degree of credit. It was the first 10-inch plate tried on board the *Thunderer*; but, in comparison with a series of 8-inch and 9-inch plates previously tested on board, its resisting powers to the impact of shot was very much in excess of what was simply due to its exceptional thickness. The plate is now being taken down from its backing on board the *Thunderer*, and will be sent round to Shoeburyness, where it will be further experimentally tested with the 10-inch rifled-gun and maximum charges of powder.—*London Times*, January 29.

A NEW PHASE IN LIFE INSURANCE—ITS ADAPTATION TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The subject of Life Insurance, now beginning to seriously engross the attention of all classes of the community, seems to have created, of late, an intense interest among prominent officers of our Army and Navy, which is as it should be, for to them it has been a difficult problem—"How is the future of those near and dear to us to be safely provided for?"

The greatly increased cost of all the necessities of life, including rent, travelling expenses, etc., render it almost impossible for an officer of our Army or Navy to support his family, even in comfort, and have one dollar to lay aside for the future, or the contingency of death. Even the boon of life insurance has been denied them by the niggardly policy of the old companies in charging exorbitant and extra rates. Imbued with a sense of this great want, and the seeming injustice of the extra charge to our naval officers, the ECONOMICAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, caused an examination of the most searching character to be made in relation to the comparative mortality existing between officers of our Army and Navy in times of peace, and citizen landmen. The result has proved, at least, as high a standard of longevity applying to officers as to citizens at large, and have, therefore, decided to place their rates of insurance on the same footing to all. Hundreds of our leading officers, both in the Army and Navy, have already testified their approbation by taking out policies, and for this act of justice, together with the high standard of excellence in all that pertains to Life Insurance, the ECONOMICAL claims the patronage and support of all. The tables of insurance offered by this Company possess attractions and a solid beneficial result unequalled by any other organization.

By its Endowment form of Assurance, any officer, however small his pay, may yet be able to securely provide for his own old age, at the same time making a safe provision for those most dear to him. Who is there that cannot afford to lay aside from his monthly pay ten, twelve or fifteen dollars, which, on the Endowment plan, secures to him a competency for his old age, or, in the event of his death, a home for his family? Many will ask themselves, "Why have I not thought of this before?" Simply because it has not been properly explained to you. Thousands who have passed the subject by with careless indifference would seize with avidity the opportunity offered them could they but thoroughly understand its safe and wise provisions.

The ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. have their office in this city at No. 10 WALL ST., where all information, together with tables of rates, will be provided, on application, either in person or by mail.

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[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

MARRIED

MAGNITKY—GUTERMUTH.—In Boston, Mass., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, Lieutenant GUSTAVE MAGNITKY, U. S. A., of Boston, Mass., to Miss CLARA L. GUTERMUTH, of the same city. No cards.

New Orleans papers please copy.

ROGERS—FISH.—At St. Mark's Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., WILLIAM K. ROGERS, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., to SUSAN LE ROY, daughter of Hamilton Fish of this city.

WILDE—HOWARD.—At South Braintree, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Fleke Barrett, GEORGE F. F. WILDE, Master, U. S. N., to EUGENIE B. HOWARD, daughter of J. G. Howard, Esq. All of South Braintree.

TRANSFER.—A Captain of Infantry, whose regiment is stationed on the Pacific Coast, wishes to transfer with a Captain of Infantry or Artillery, whose regiment is stationed on the Atlantic Coast. Address "INFANTRY TRANSFER," office Army and Navy Journal.

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FINE ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS,

Comprising Full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such a thickness that these goods possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from their beauty of design and superior finish, are undistinguishable from it.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have for many years been engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Ware of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Particular attention is called to the fact that imitations of their fine Electro Plate are extensively produced, upon an inferior base, with very light silver coating, and indifferent execution, by American manufacturers; also that there are English imitations, of similarly depreciated character, in the market. These goods are offered by many dealers, and may possibly deceive even a careful observation. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noticing our Trade Mark, thus—

Trade Mark
for
Electro-Plate.



Stamped on
base of
every article.

Our goods, wherever sold, invariably bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest nickel silver, and are guaranteed in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by
**TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway.
WM. GALE, JR. & CO., No. 517 Broadway.**

By either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.



POLLAK & SON,

Manufacturers of Genuine Meerschaum Goods.



TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Cherry stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equal to none, entirely used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore have reduced our prices to the following:

We will sell a No. 1 Pipe for \$3, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 2 costs \$4, No. 3 \$5, No. 4 \$6, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a Case and a Cherry Stem. Silver lids cost from \$3 upward, apiece, varying according to size.

Nice Amber mouthpieces for Cherry Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece. To any one sending us an order for Six Pipes, we will send an extra one free of cost. Any order, enclosing the amount, will be filled postage free.

We will also send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and, main of all, **not charge exorbitant prices.**

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: (No. 692 BROADWAY, near Fourth street,
(No. 27 JOHN STREET, near Nassau.

Send for circular to Letter-box 5,846.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

AS PER REGULATION.

NEW REGULATION NAVY CAPS,

With device elegantly embroidered, all of finest quality, forwarded by mail or express on receipt of \$5 00. A full assortment of Army and Navy Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Devices, Laces, Stars, Bars, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulets, Gloves, Gauntlets, Buttons, Sword Knots, and all descriptions of Navy Devices in Solid Silver, constantly on hand at low prices.

Sporting Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Prang's American Chromos.

In Oil and Water Colors.

FRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are fac-simile reproductions of oil and water color paintings; so faithfully and skilfully done that it requires the experience of an expert to detect the difference between them and the originals.

For every purpose of decoration—for state-rooms, officers' quarters, parlors, sitting-rooms, drawing-rooms, nurseries or chambers—nothing so exquisitely beautiful as these Chromos can be obtained for the same amount of money. No other ornaments of the same cost are so admirably calculated to adorn a home; to cultivate a love for Art among the people at large; to brighten up the dwellings of every class of our citizens; and to teach the rising generation, by their silent yet refining influence, to love the beautiful in Art and in Nature. Hitherto, Art has been aristocratic in its associations—none but the wealthy classes could afford to buy fine works of art; but chromo-lithography has changed all that, and brought exquisite paintings within the reach of every family. It is doing for Art what the printing-press did for literature. Let no family, henceforth, be without a few classical books, and one or two masterly paintings. Both should be regarded as indispensable to complete a home.

Ask for them at the Art Stores. Send for "FRANG'S CHROMO; a Journal of Popular Art," and see what we have done and are doing to popularize Art. It will be sent to you free. Address L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

No. 6 Court street, Boston,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS, EPU-
LETS, SASHES, CHAPEAUX, HATS,
CAPS, SWORDS, BELTS, STRAPS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

MILITARY GOODS.

Epaulets, Sashes, Chapeaux, Hats,
Embroideries, etc.,

BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND PISTOLS.

GRAND

PROMENADE AND RECEPTION

OF THE

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,

AT

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tuesday Evening, March 10, 1868,

Music by the full Regimental Band.

D. L. DOWING, Leader.

Tickets \$1 each; can be obtained at all the Music Stores in the city, and from the Members of the Regiment.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, standing sixth on the list, and stationed in Idaho, desires to TRANSFER with any First Lieutenant of Artillery. Apply through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER—A First Lieutenant of a white Infantry regiment serving in the Department of the Gulf desires to transfer either into the Cavalry or Artillery. Address WASHINGTON, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1867.....\$6,727,816 65
Amount of Premiums received during 1867.....\$3,104,051 34
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including Premium on Gold, etc.....487,339 04-3,591,591 28
\$10,319,207 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death.....\$ 561,921 45
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and cancelled Policies.....485,551 36
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses... 98,032 55
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses.....333,207 43
Paid Advertising and Physicians' Fees.....46,577 87
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps.....19,291 26-1,544,551 92
\$8,774,326 01

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company.....\$ 575,236 54
Invested in United States Stocks, cost.....2,978,907 49
(Market value, \$3,156,506 87.)
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks.....41,549 00
(Market value, \$45,855.)
Invested in New York State Stocks.....806,306 60
(Market value, \$836,056.)
Invested in other stocks... 149,337 01
(Market value, \$151,225.)
Loans on demand secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, \$311,497.)
Real Estate.....528,234 53
(Market value, \$700,125 66.)
Bonds and Mortgages.....1,072,800 00
(Secured by Real Estate valued at \$2,250,000.)
Premium Notes on Existing Policies, bearing interest.....1,558,837 47
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868... 346,285 81
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1868.....52,402 83
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1868.....2,401 96
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission... 406,326 77
\$8,774,326 01

Add Excess of market value of securities over cost.....385,427 90

Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....\$9,159,753 91

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1868.....\$ 134,800 00
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting Proofs, etc... 38,214 32
Amount reserved for Re-insurance on existing policies (valuations, Cashable table, 4 per cent interest, net premium)... 6,283,635 49
Return Premium declared prior to 1865, payable on demand.....72,572 51
Return Premium, 1866, now to be paid.....422,638 00
Return Premium, 1867, (present value).....566,468 00-7,517,328 32

Divisible Surplus - - - \$1,642,425 59

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring.....\$22,541,940 00

The Board of Trustees have directed the redemption of the dividends declared in 1866. Scrip Certificates for same will be redeemed in cash on and after the first MONDAY in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the redemption on the settlement of next annual premium. From the undivided fund as above of \$1,642,425 59, the Trustees have also declared a cash dividend to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus," which will be available in settlement of the next annual premium.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, ACTUARY.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren street.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South street.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers).
HENRY K. BOBERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William street.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William street.
JOHN MATES, (Merchant,) No. 20 South street.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (Fuller, Lord & Co., Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich street.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brother, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard street.
WILLIAM BARTON, Banker, No. 33 Wall street.
WM. A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 95 Front street.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker, No. 35 Broad street.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beekman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard street.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 65 Leonard street.
SAMUEL CORN, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall street.
EDWARD MARTIN, Provisioner, No. 400 West Twelfth street.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 56 Park Place.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiner.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Med. Examiner.